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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.59.

June 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 88

June 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 79
Humidity " 86 " 93

7689 日五初月五

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.

大拜禮 號三十廿月六英曆
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

QUESTION RAISED IN PARLIAMENT.

TOO EARLY TO DECIDE EXCLUSION ISSUE.

London, June 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gersham Stewart asked whether the proposal of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, that the Germans should be excluded from the Colony for some time after the war, was rejected by the Legislative Council, all the official members voting against it; whether it represented the view of the Imperial Parliament; and whether Germans after the war would be free to re-enter the Crown Colonies, especially where there was a large native population, in view of the recent reputation of hostile German intrigue.

Mr. Walter Long replied that he had seen the report, from which it appeared that the Chinese members of the Council and the official members voted against the proposal. The remainder of the question raised matters of future policy, on which it would be premature to express an opinion.

BRITISH RECRUITING METHODS.

Criticism in the House of Commons.

London, June 21.

Mr. Macpherson's reply regarding the re-examination of rejected men was in the course of a debate which was raised by Mr. Pringle, who moved that the House should reduce Lord Derby's salary by £100, with a view to drawing attention to the methods of the Medical Board.

Several members denounced the methods of the recruiting authorities, including Mr. A. Quith, who said that the experience of the last few weeks showed that men were secured by means which were widely resented throughout the country.

Mr. Macpherson said that the Government were ready to appoint a committee to examine the working of the Act.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the work of the War Office was never so efficiently or conscientiously done.

Mr. Pringle withdrew his amendment, and the debate was adjourned.

THE NEW CANADIAN COMMANDER.

The Right Man for the Post.

London, June 21.

The newspapers pay a tribute to Sir Arthur Currie, the new Commander of the Canadian Forces in France, who was an estate broker in Vancouver before the war. They declare that those who are acquainted with Sir Arthur are confident that he is like General Smuts with the South Africans, and will prove the right man for the post. They dwell on the significance of the appointment to a high British Command of an ex-civilian.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Market Still Firm.

London, June 21.

Silver is quoted at 39 5/8d. There is a scarcity of offerings, and the market is firm.

Indian Imports and Exports.

London, June 21.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that the price of 39 5/8d. is a record since October, 1892. It draws attention to the statistics of Indian imports and exports of silver for the last three financial years, showing that a net import of over sixty million of ounces for private account in 1914-1915 had been turned into a net export of over eleven million ounces. Also the Raj had imported, mainly in the latter portion of 1916-1917, over 104 million ounces, which was probably well over half the world's production.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

New Battle Assumes Extraordinary Dimensions.

London, June 21.

The Cologne Gazette says that the new battle on the plateau of Sette Comuni is extending from the Sugana Valley to Asiago. It is assumed extraordinary dimensions. All the mountains of the Tyrol are echoing all night long with drum fire.

CABINET CRISIS IN DENMARK.

London, June 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Stockholm Conference has caused a Danish Cabinet crisis. The Conservative Minister, M. Rottboell, at the request of his party, has objected to the Socialist Minister Stanning's activity at the Stockholm Conference.

PRINCE OF WALES HONOURED.

London, June 21.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has been appointed Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, June 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided the south-east of Quenast, and in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle and Armentieres.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

GREEK AFFAIRS.

M. Venizelos' Movements.

London, June 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, M. Venizelos has arrived at the Piræus, but does not intend to visit Athens.

"Tito's" New Home.

London, June 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Lugano states that ex-King Constantine has gone to Thun, in the canton of Grisons.

The New King's Ideas.

London, June 21.

In view of the surprise and indignation aroused at the new Greek King's first Proclamation, in which he expressed his determination to carry out his father's "sacred mandate," it is noteworthy that King Alexander has now sent a letter to M. Zaimis declaring himself the faithful guardian of the Constitution and expressing his willingness sincerely to co-operate with the Powers in maintaining tranquility and in bringing about a reconciliation between the different elements of the Greek nation.

AUSTRIA'S COALITION CABINET.

London, June 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Count Martinio is trying to form a Coalition Cabinet, creating four extra Ministries to be offered to Pole, Czech Rutenian and Slav members.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COTTON SLUMP.

New York, June 21.

Cotton broke seventy points on the announcement of the closing of the Liverpool Exchange and there was a further slump to 173 on outside liquidation and Liverpool selling, but a good part of the loss was recovered.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Wholesale Murders and Robberies.

Petrograd, June 21.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Tomsk owing to the wholesale murders and robberies by the amnestied criminals, who have been called to the colours, and the anarchists. Two thousand three hundred have been arrested. Twenty registers were killed and a number wounded.

Cossack Loyalty.

Petrograd, June 21.

In opening the Pan-Russian Congress of Cossacks the President appealed to them to fight the enemy without and the enemy within. The Military delegates demanded stronger measures against the Leninists whom they denounced as traitors and demanded the formation of a special Cossack army ready to die on the field of honour. The Congress displayed a tenacious war spirit.

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, June 21.

A wireless Italian official message states:—We exploded a powerful mine under a spur of Piccolo la Gazuol, in the Ampezzano sector, destroying the garrison. The Alpini carried the summit of Hill 2,663 on Piccolo la Gazuol and established themselves.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

London, June 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that the War Office estimated that the re-examination of men who had been discharged or rejected would yield 60,000 for service abroad and 60,000 for other categories. Those who had been discharged wounded or invalided from abroad could claim final discharge.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

London, June 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon announced that the Government has decided to appoint a Committee to deal with the question of the reform of the House of Lords as promptly as possible.

GREEK POLITICAL EXILES.

Athens, June 22.

Six of the political exiles, including M. M. Gounaris, Dousmanis and Metaxas (the ex-Minister to Petrograd), have embarked. Their residence is confined to anywhere in France except Paris.

RUSSIA AND GERMAN AUTOCRACY.

Washington, June 22.

M. Bakmetieff, the head of the Russian Mission, in a statement to the American people avowed Russia's consecration to war with German autocracy to the end. Only through victory could a stable world peace and the fruits of the Russian revolution be secured. "The Russian people," he says, "thoroughly understand and are fully convinced that it is absolutely necessary to root out the autocratic principles which underlie the German militarism, that threatens the peace, freedom and happiness of the world."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Raids Repulsed.

London, June 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: Our fire repulsed raiders southward of Bapaume-Cambrai road and eastward of Laventie, also in the neighbourhood of Lombratyde, where another enemy party entered our front line but were immediately driven out. A few of ours are missing. The enemy's artillery is active astride the Scarpe.

A New French Thrust.

London, June 22.

A French communique states: Fighting has continued to our advantage east of Vaux-Aillon. Our counter-attack on a trench in the sector of Moisy Farm gave important results. Hitherto we have recaptured all positions with the exception of the salient four hundred metres north-eastward, where enemy parties are still holding out. Artillery duels are most lively in this region. Our lines have been fairly heavily bombarded between Hurtebise and Craonne. In Champagne our advance north-east of Mont Cornillet was particularly brilliantly accomplished. The enemy attempted to recapture the positions wrested from him on the 18th, but was repulsed by our bombers, who then took the offensive and pursued the enemy into the trench from which he emerged. We captured it. We thus advanced three hundred metres deep on a six hundred metres front. One hundred enemy bodies were left on the ground.

Evacuation of Civil Population.

Amsterdam, June 22.

It is reported that the evacuation of the civil population of West Flanders continues, two thousand having been removed from places behind the front.

BRITISH AERIAL RAIDS IN THE BALKANS.

London, June 22.

A French eastern communique states that the British air service has bombed enemy camps and depots between Lake Doiran and the Vardar and on the Struma, causing great damage.

NEW BRITISH ORDERS.

London, June 22.

H.M. the King has instituted two new Orders for recognition of war services by Britons and Allies. One, styled "The Order of the British Empire," is an Order of Knighthood and is open to both sexes, women having the prefix title of Dame in the higher classes of the Order. The second Order is entitled "The Order of Companions of Honour." It is of one class only, carrying no title or precedence. Women are equally as eligible as men. The first lists are being issued shortly.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, June 22.

A Paris official message states that in the week ended 17th June the arrivals at French ports totalled 1,028 and the sailings 1,122. The sinkings of vessels above 1,000 tons were nil and below 1,000 tons five. Five vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

NEW CANADIAN COMMANDER CONGRATULATED.

Ottawa, June 22.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, on behalf of the Government, has cabled congratulations to General Currie who is now in command of the Canadian Corps.

The message concludes as follows:—"We bid God speed to the great work which lies before you and send the firm assurance that Canada will, without fail, give you and the officers and men of your command all needed aid to support and maintain your effort and ensure its success."

AMERICA'S NEW ISLANDS.

German Ships Exempt from Seizure.

Washington, May 7.—It was revealed in the House to-day that an unpublished provision in the agreement with Denmark by which the Danish West Indies were acquired by the United States was that German or other war-bound ships in the island ports would not be seized or confiscated.

The disclosure was made by Mr. Alexander, chairman of the Commerce Committee, presenting the Administration Bill to confer Congressional sanction upon the President for seizure and operation of enemy war-bound ships in American ports. When the Republican leader, Mr. Mann, asked for more information about the agreement, Mr. Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, warned the House that it was not a subject to be discussed publicly.

Mr. Alexander then explained the purpose of the Bill, which he said, was to give the President full power to take title to the ships, except in the Virgin Islands,

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 27.

Gymkhana Entries—Close.

Sunday, July 7.

Taird Gymkhana Meeting.

Happy Valley, 3.30 p.m.

and to provide for their operation or lease by the Government.

The disclosure plunged the House into a long debate in which everybody seemed to be demanding details of the agreement despite Mr. Webb's declaration that it was not to be aired publicly. He explained, under questioning, that the agreement covered all war-bound ships, and that there were only two or three small craft there anyhow.

The text of the Treaty never has been made public.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Sir Joseph Lyons.

London, June 22.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Lyons. [The deceased followed for some years the profession of an artist, but later turned his attention to catering, and was, at the time of his death, head of the well-known firm of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd. He was created a Knight in 1911 and was a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London. He was interested in many commercial undertakings.]

PORTUGAL FEELS THE PINCH.

Effect of the Submarine Menace.

Lisbon, April 20.—Sixty of the seventy-six German merchant steamships which were in Portuguese ports when Portugal entered the war, and which were promptly seized by the Government, have been turned over to Great Britain on a rental basis. England has rented the ships for \$1,400,000 a year, to be paid after the war.

What will become of the ships after the war, whether they will become the permanent property of Portugal or England, or go back to Germany, is much in doubt. But the prevailing idea is that the ships will go into Portugal's merchant marine, thus bringing it up to respectable proportions. The renting of the ships to England has caused a good deal of criticism, particularly at this time, when the lack of merchant ships is sending up the cost of living and disturbing the whole range of Portugal's exports and imports.

One of the most serious results from the lack of shipping is the coal scarcity, gradually spreading over the country and affecting all branches of industry as well as domestic life. Ordinarily coal costs about 26/ a ton, but the price now is 185/- and 200/- a ton.

Despite the pinch on shipping, Portugal had more foreign trade last year than had before the war. For Lisbon alone the exports increased last year \$2,800,000 over the previous year, and the imports increased \$4,000,000. The trade with the United States was particularly active, increasing about fifty per cent. over the previous year. One of the chief causes for this increase was the call for American goods to take the place of German goods now shut out of the market.

Portugal's island colonies are also sharing in the shifting of trade away from Germany and toward the United States. Both Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands about doubled their business with America last year, largely because of the falling off of trade with Germany.

The submarine danger since February 1 has interfered seriously with two of Portugal's products, wine and cork, and the English embargo on luxuries has further hit the wine trade, as England bought more wine from Portugal than from France, Italy, and Spain together. Oporto, the great wine centre, is feeling the chief effect of the cutting off of wine shipments, and the depression is spreading throughout the regions which produce the famous ports and sherries. There were 150,000,000 gallons of these wines produced last year, and a considerable part of the production is looked up here.

NOTICES.

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a sufferer for many years. will, if taken
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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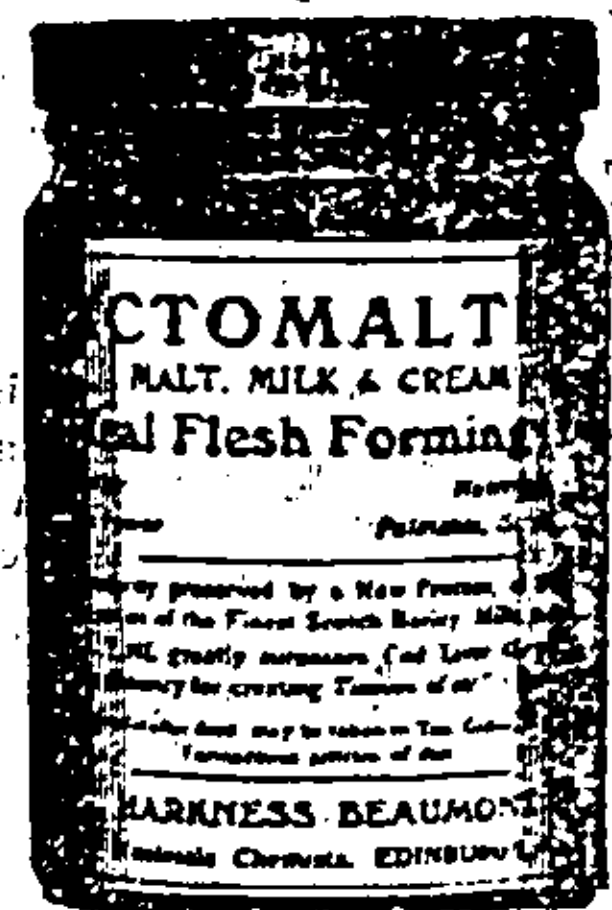
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GENERAL NEWS.

Grandmothers Confirmed.
Much interest was created at a
confirmation service held at Ten-
terden, Kent, recently when the
candidates presented included
four old ladies who were grand-
mothers. They came from the
little hamlet of Smallhythe.
Death of Scottish Playwright.
Miss Ina Macgillivray, daughter
of the well-known artist, and
herself a Scottish playwright of
much promise, has died in Mid-
lothian. Previous to the out-
break of war she founded the
Scottish National Repertory
Theatre Society, where some of
her best plays were staged. Since
the beginning of the war she had
founded an information bureau
for soldiers' wives and had also
worked hard at shell making.Yokohama Man Wounded.
Word has been received that
Mr. P. B. Pattison, for some time
on the Yokohama staff of Messrs.
Dodwell & Co., who eighteen
months ago went home to join the
Colours, and who has been with
the Flying Corps in France, was
wounded last month during the
Somme offensive. The Japan
Gazette says Mr. Pattison is back
in London in hospital, and his
friends will be glad to hear that
a recovery seems assured.An Irish "Bull."
An Irish temperance lecturer
was once delivering an oration on
the evil effects of intoxicating
drink, and after warmly advising
his audience to drink nothing but
water, he concluded his lecture
with the following remark:—
"Gentlemen, do not forget that
we never could get on in this
world without water, for if we
had no water we could never
learn to swim, and then how
many poor creatures would be
drowned!"How to Increase The Army.
How useful the proposed Bill
to incorporate in the British Army
the subjects of Allies resident in
England would be may be judged
from the fact that there are
25,000 Russians of military age
alone. A very valuable Division
might thus be created. Arrangements
have already been made for
Austrian, Turkish and in some
cases German prisoners of war
who have proved reliable, to
leave the camps on parole for
work not connected with military
industry.German Abuses Privilege.
Without the option of a fine,
Anna Schlorz, a German, of
102, Stanhope-street, Easton-
road, was given six weeks' im-
prisonment at Marylebone for
helping her son, William Kropp,
a deserter from the Middlesex
Regiment, to conceal himself.
Under a special order of the Home
Secretary, Schlorz was exempted
from internment. Her son,
being British born, was arrested
in April last year, fined, and
handed over, but he deserted
soon after. Although Schlorz
protested that she had not seen
him and did not know where he
was, the police searched her house,
and found Kropp hidden in a
feather bed. He was again
arrested and handed over, but
escaped from the escort and is
still at large. Mr. Chasellor,
the magistrate, told Schlorz
that she had abused the special
privilege granted by the Home
Secretary.Military Aviation in Japan.
The Japanese authorities, it is
stated, have decided to create
another flying corps, and an
estimate for the amount of
¥188,000 required for the purpose
will be introduced in the forth-
coming special session of the
Diet. At present there is only
one flying corps, which is station-
ed at Tokorozawa. The selection
of the site for the new aviation
ground has not yet been decided
upon, but it will probably be
either at Osaka, Himeji, or
Okyama. Open ground of
something like 230,000 sabu in
extent will be necessary for the
building of barracks, workshops,
aeroplane sheds and aviation
ground. It is stated that at
Kagamigahara, Gifu Prefecture,
where an aviation ground is now
being laid out by the military
authorities, no barracks will be
built and only workshops and
aeroplane sheds erected.If you have lost your appetite
one of the big variety of
salty dishes at the ALEXAN-
DER CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Tragic Family.
A Hull trawler skipper, Ben Ellis, who has been lost at sea, is the last of seven brothers, six of whom have been drowned.

Missionaries Detained.
A number of missionaries in England are now undergoing the singular experience of not being able to return to their work abroad, owing to the new Government regulations, which prevent any one not sent out of the country by the Government from obtaining a passport, says a contemporary. This difficulty, added to that of inability to get the necessary number of missionaries, is upsetting plans which have been drawn up by the Societies concerned, and a number of the missionaries will offer themselves for national service. Steps are being taken to induce the Government to relax the regulations, but this is not likely to happen, except in cases where very convincing reason can be shown for making exceptions.

Devotion to the Throne.
The Maharajah of Bikanir, speaking at Manchester after receiving the freedom of the city, made the following reference to Mr. H. G. Wells' letter in the *Times* suggesting the formation of a Republican club:—"As one coming from India, where our teaching, our traditions, and our sentiments are deeply inspired by veneration and devotion to the Sovereign, I should like to take this the first opportunity of publicly declaring in the most unhesitating terms that these views and suggestions will be repudiated with scorn and looked on with repugnance throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire. I speak not only for my brother princes and myself, but also on behalf of the masses of India, and also on behalf of the Indian Empire."

Britain's Enormous Tonnage.
Lord Dawson, speaking in the House of Lords recently, reminded the House that the Admiralty had the first call on shipbuilding. When the war was over, Britain's naval tonnage would surpass that of all the other nations. The figures for merchantmen were as follows:—In June, 1914, the Empire's shipping of over 100 tons gross represented 10,124 ships, with a tonnage of 20,523,000; in December, 1916, the figures were 9,757 ships, with a tonnage of 19,765,000. The figures of all other countries before the war were 14,320 ships with aggregate tonnage of 24,380,000; and in December, 1916, 13,749 ships totalling 24,903,000 tons. Thus the British proportion of the world's tonnage was 45.3 in 1914, and 45.2 in 1916.

Far Eastern Men at the Front.
Rumours that Mr. J. E. Olay, formerly of Kobe, had been reported missing are happily disposed of by receipt of a letter from him dated April 16, says the *Japan Chronicle*. He was then quite well, and held the position of Brigade Bombing Officer. He mentions having seen Messrs. D. H. James and E. N. Lambert in London. News has been received after a long interval from "Jack" Lucas. In a letter from France dated April 18 he writes:—"I have just been in the thick of it, and went into action on my birthday. My word, what a time I had! Never been through such a hail of bullets and shells before, and God must have been with me as I never got a scratch, although the shells were bursting so close that my hat was blown off and the man next to me was killed. Three officers and half the men of this company were either killed or wounded. The weather was awful, and we lay out in the open in a heavy snowstorm and icy cold wind. . . . We are out at rest now, and I am putting in as much sleep and rest as I can, and luckily have struck quite a good billet with actually a bed and sheets, so it is like heaven."

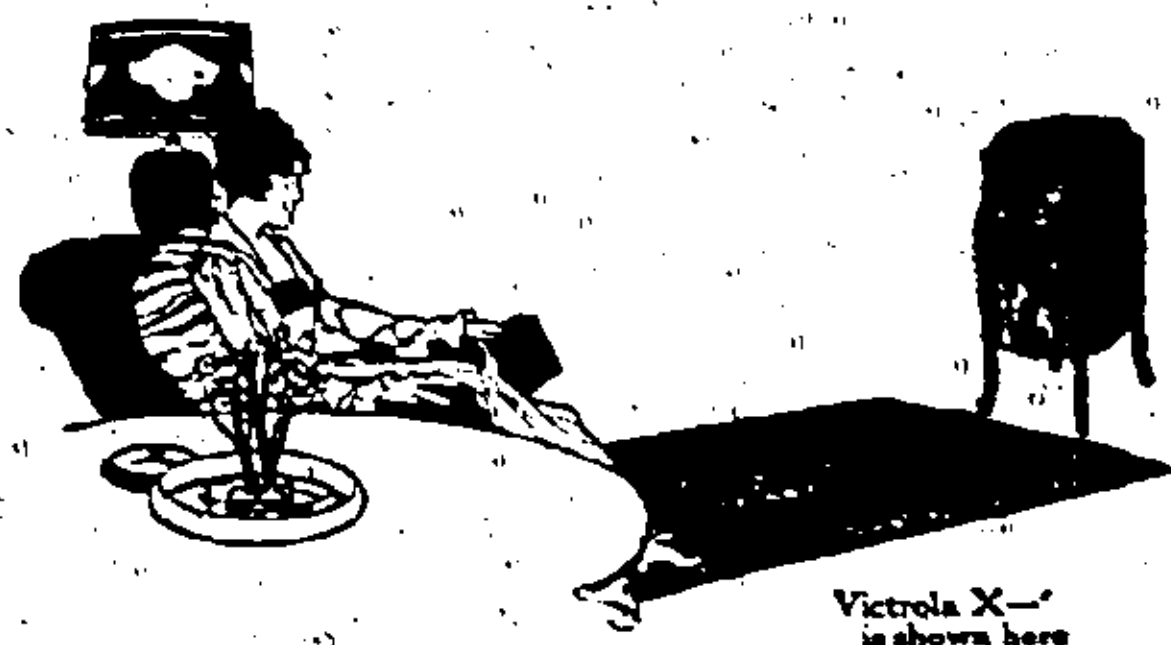
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The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

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World's greatest music
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A BETTER RELIGION.

The Rev. "Billy" Sunday Makes an Appeal.

The Rev. "Billy" Sunday made an appeal for "red-blooded" religion in a sermon at the Tabernacle, Broadway and 187th Street, New York, recently. He told about men who would fight for their lodges, but would not open their mouths when God or their church was attacked, and said that God and the community had had about enough of this kind of religion. The subject of his sermon was "Let Your Light Shine." It was in part as follows:—

"We place too much reliance upon preaching and upon singing, and too little on the living of those who sit in the pews. We expect a great deal from the leaders in the church, and mighty little from ourselves. We think the preacher's life ought to be

without a flaw, and that the Sunday school teacher ought to be a wingless angel, and that the deacons and elders ought to be strictly upright, but too many of us think that the people in the pews can live like the devil. God doesn't call the preacher to a higher standard of living than he does you.

"Listen to this: You must have a light before you can let it shine. If you aren't right with God you haven't any light. Have you been born again? I don't ask you if you are a church member—Christian and church member are not synonymous. If you have not been born again, if the Holy Spirit isn't in you, you must get right. If you are not right, you know it."

The Stars and Stripes.

A young Texan with the Canadians was the first to carry the American flag into action in France. He advanced on Vimy with the flag attached to his bayonet. He fell wounded.

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HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

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HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

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Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET—SHOP in Chater Road, next to 'Moutrie's' Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

WANTED.

WANTED—A DENTAL MECHANIC. Apply Stephens, Dentist, Cosmopolitan Bldg. Manila.

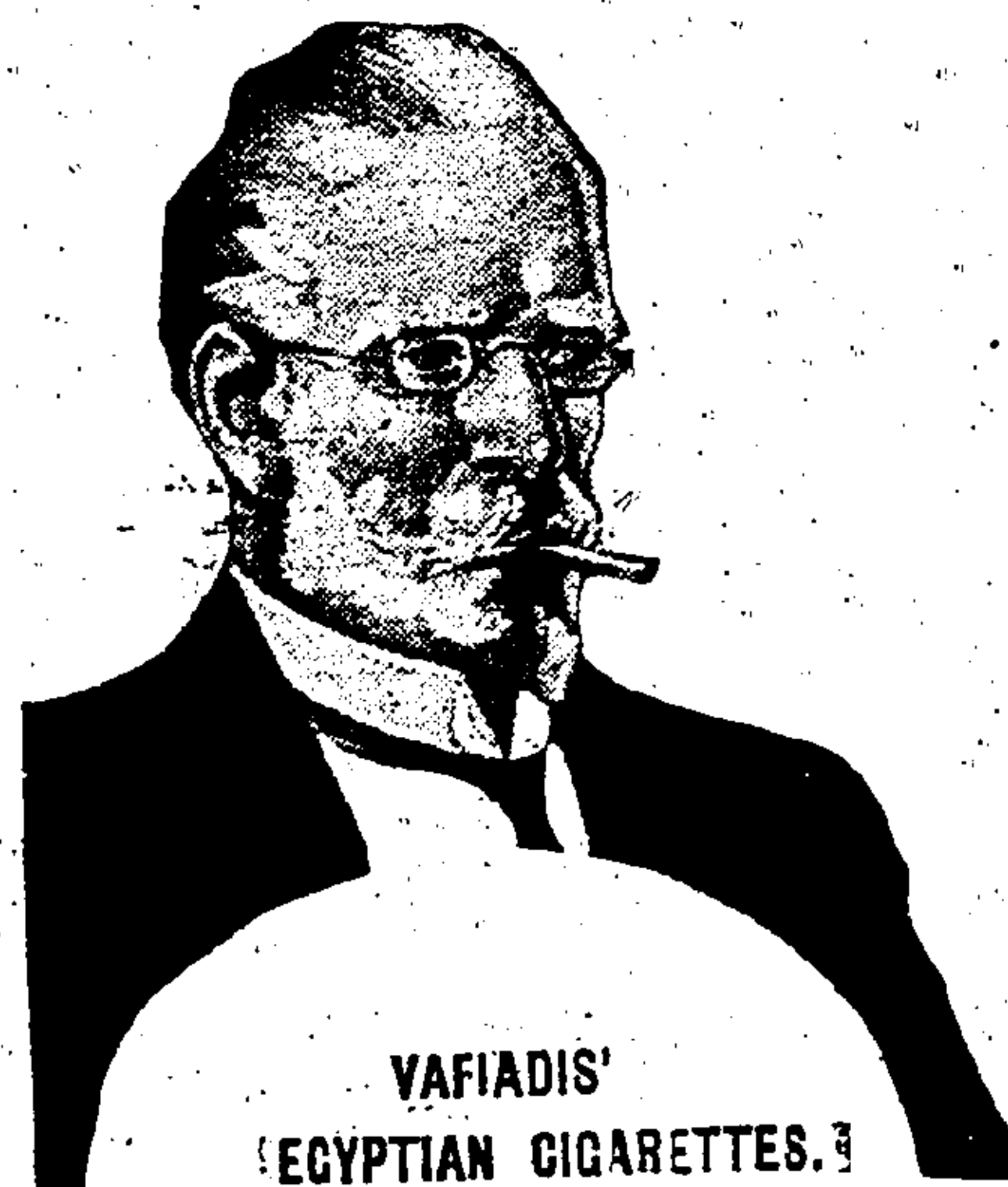
LOST.

LOST—FOX TERRIER PUPPY, from Conduit Road neighbourhood. All white excepting brown patch on right ear; long tail—A. Hicks, 19, Robinson Road.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—24 H.P. A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLE—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £7.00. Apply J. S. Hongkong Telephone.

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Crown Prince " " 100	4.65
" " 50	2.35
" " 10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	2.35
Nectar " 50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	1.10
Club Size " 10	.40
Non Plus Ultra " 100	3.60
" " 50	1.85
Superfine " 20	.75
" " 10	2.40
" " 50	1.20

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For Delicate Infants

and at weaning time, there is no food so deservedly popular as Benger's. As soon as you begin to prepare Benger's Food with milk, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion which enables its highly nutritive contents to be fully absorbed even by weakly children. As



imparts its nourishment easily and quickly, distressed infants are soon comforted and nourished.

From an English Surgeon.
"After a long and successful experience of Benger's Food both at home and in India, I consider Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
Benger's Food is sold in fine tin by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
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NOTICES.

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FROM \$1.25 PER GARMENT.



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HONGKONG.
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

BOYACK.—On June 12, at Hankow, the wife of L. Boyack, of a son.

CAMPBELL.—On June 14, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Campbell, a son.

MARRIAGE.

CANCE-RUBART.—On June 14, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, Charles Cance, of the B.A.T. Co. Ltd., Wenchow, to Gladys Rubart, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

NIKH.—On May 27, at 22 Wayside Road, Shanghai, Mrs. C. C. Nieh.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.

THE WORKING CLASS AND THE WAR.

The striking speech delivered at a dinner the other night in London by Mr. G. N. Barnes who, as will be remembered, was recently invited to join the War Cabinet, contains many ideas worth pondering over. Then Mr. Barnes, who, as General Secretary of the Society of Engineers, and as one who has devoted much time to the promotion of old age pensions and, latterly, to the securing of pensions and better allowances to soldiers and sailors, few officials are more conversant with the views held by the average working class man and woman with whom he is, as he has always been, in complete sympathy. Therefore, when Mr. Barnes says, as he is reported to have said at the dinner referred to, on the occasion of his replying to the inspiring toast "Victory to the Allies," that a return to the status quo ante was impossible, it may be taken for certain that he is voicing the views of the vast class which he knows best. Not that the matter was ever in doubt in regard to any, or all of the various classes of our vast population, either at home or in any part of the Empire, but it is good to have the opinion expressed, with so much glowing eloquence, by such a representative of the working class as Mr. Barnes.

"This iniquitous war," observed the speaker, after a telling condemnation of the German Government's trickery to-day and for a considerable time past, "has issued forth from the status quo ante and the status must be altered so as to prevent a recurrence of such a hideous thing." That was, he added, the point he desired to emphasise and implant in the minds of his fellow-countrymen, especially his fellow-workmen, and, as there are many indications to prove, with complete success, for no class in the United Kingdom is more determined on the continued prosecution of the war and of removing once for all the state of affairs by which such a catastrophe became possible than the working class. Upon this class has fallen the brunt of the losses in the fighting and upon the working men and women of the United Kingdom also has fallen a vast share of the work of making the munitions of war and the thousand and one other things that have been and still continue to be required as essential parts of war work. Mr. Barnes points out what most people will be in full accordance with, namely, that we simply desired to maintain freedom—"to be free from the swashbuckler and the cost of maintaining him." A particularly telling statement and one which is pregnant with truth is that in which Mr. Barnes points to the fact that for many years prior to the outbreak of war, democratic peoples had strained every nerve to lighten the load of armaments, but, on the contrary, the Central Powers were bent not only on dominating their own people but those beyond their borders. We stood, he added, for the principle of each nation living its own life in its own way; while the Central Powers stood for letting each nation live as they ordered."

In this we see clearly and convincingly stated the greatest issue of all, namely the fact that the war is primarily a struggle between Autocracy and Democracy. That Mr. Barnes realises this is evident from the concluding statements of his admirable speech, in which he emphasises that there is no "halfway house," no compromise possible between Democracy and Autocracy. "There must be victory for the Allies now if the world was to be worth living in for those coming after us." These views of Mr. Barnes and of the working classes of the United Kingdom generally, clearly grasped and adhered to—as they will undoubtedly be—will most certainly lead us and our Allies to a victory that will ring through the ages and make immortal all those who participated in it.

Red Cross Appeal.

We feel sure that the official appeal for further support and assistance to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Red Cross Society which we published in our issue last evening will, when the time comes, meet with a very generous response in Hongkong. October 18 next is the day appointed for collection of funds for R.C. Cross work. There is thus ample time in which to organise the necessary events, and we trust that the result will be as handsome a one as was the last celebration of "Our Day" in Hongkong. There are two points in the appeal which deserve special notice. The one is that at the present moment Red Cross work is costing no less a sum than £8,000 every single day of the week, while the other is that, even after peace comes, the help which the Society is now rendering will need to be continued for some time. The cost, too, tends to increase rather than otherwise. All this serves to show that the Society can do with all the help that can be given it. There is no finer nor more noble work than allaying the sufferings of the men who are risking their lives for the Empire. And this is a respect in which we, though far from the seat of war, can effectively do "our bit."

Like Father; Like Son.

It cannot be said that the new Greek King has started his reign too suspiciously. In a telegram recently to hand it will have been seen that the young monarch—King Alexander, second son of the deposed King Constantine—has thought fit to issue a proclamation the nature of which sounds very much like a studied insult to the Allies, and which is at least particularly audacious in the circumstances, especially the passage in which this newly-crowned crowned head speaks of "accomplishing the sacred mission entrusted to me by my father and of adhering to the principles of my father's brilliant reign." Apart from the sublime audacity and the absurdity of the statement, one might well ask what is the "sacred mission" alluded to and whether, if the son intends, as appears to be the case, to adhere to the principles of his father's "brilliant reign"—(which ended disastrously for Constantine and was by no means creditable to the Greek nation)—the example made of the father should not be followed in the case of the son. Perhaps the proclamation need not be taken so seriously, as there need be no doubt about the Allies' ability to put the young King into a better way of thinking. Should he prove troublesome to any serious degree, then the next logical step would be the uprooting of the present Greek dynasty instead of lopping off certain members of it. Meantime it is gratifying to note that Admiral Condois, possibly recognising the hand of some of the ultra-royalist Greek statesmen in the wording of the proclamation, has declared that it must be withdrawn. Withdrawn, or at least greatly modified, it certainly must be, as such apparent flouting of the Allies is intolerable.

A Matter of Decency.

A complaint has been made to us concerning the carrying of exposed European coffins through the streets of the Colony. Our informant says that on more than one occasion he has seen these coffins being carried, suspended from bamboo poles, by two coolies, without being in any way covered, and he adds that in one instance two ladies were greatly upset by the sight of them. We have no knowledge as to who is to blame in this matter, but, whoever it is, we do think it would be more in accord with decency and good order if the cause for complaint could be remedied, as it might easily be, by the provision of a small vehicle and a covering of some kind for the coffins. One is not as a rule greatly cheered by the reminder of death in our midst, and, apart from superstitions which certain people hold, it would certainly be more becoming if these sights were kept as far as possible from public gaze.

DAY-BY-DAY.

TRoubles ARE HARD TO TAKE THROUGH THEY STRENGTHEN THE SOUL. TONICS ARE ALWAYS BITTER.—Talmage.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is Midsummer day.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.3/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

On Holiday.
Mr. F. O. Jenkin has left the Colony on a brief holiday.

The White List.
A further amendment of the White List for China is contained in the Gazette.

Hawkers' Licences.
The Gazette contains an amendment of the form and conditions of hawkers' licences.

General Holiday.
It is notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has appointed Monday, July 2, 1917, to be observed as a General Holiday.

St. John's Hostel.
It will be seen from our advertising columns that applications for rooms at the St. John's Hostel, Hongkong University, for September should be made now.

Dearer Ice.
Notice is given by the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. that, owing to the increased cost of manufacture, the price of ice will be raised to 1 1/2 cents per lb. from July 1, next.

New Doctor.
To the list of persons qualified to practise medicine is added the name of Wong Kwok-kun, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hongkong.

Salt Exportation.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two Chinese were charged with attempting to export a quantity of salt. His Worship fined each man a dollar and ordered that the salt should be confiscated.

An Owner Wanted.
It is notified that seventy-four tons of ether, British make, have been salvaged by the French Authorities off the coast of Cochin China. Any person claiming these tons should apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Registry of Ships.
It is notified that no application for the transfer of the registry of a British ship from a port of registry in the United Kingdom to a port of registry outside the United Kingdom shall be made without the consent of the Board of Trade.

The Bishop's Engagements.
The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria for to-morrow (Sunday) are as follows:—8.15 a.m., Celebrate Holy Communion at the Peak Church; 11 a.m., preach at St. Mary's Chinese Church; 6 p.m., preach at St. John's Cathedral.

Race and a Fight.
"We had a race and the other defendant beat me by a few yards, and we had a fight," said a Chinese to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when charged with fighting. The other defendant said the same thing, and they were both fined \$3.

Alleged Bribery.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with offering a bribe of \$20 to a Chinese constable. Mr. Lee D'Almeida appeared for the defence. His Worship, in adjourning the case, said he did not think he had any jurisdiction in the matter.

Scrap Iron.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing two pieces of iron piping from Taikoo. It was stated that the pipes were being left to be collected later for scrap, and a lot of the stuff was being stolen. Defendant was sent to prison for six weeks.

Mean Theft.
"I took it," said a Chinese, charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a gold bangle from the wrist of a baby in arms. A small girl saw the theft and gave the cry, whereupon a woman, a girl, two golf caddies, and a detective, defendant was caught and gave the bangle up. He was sent to prison for six months' hard labour.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 30, 1892.)

The Dollar.
June 30.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/10 1/2.

Gulf Reefs.
June 24.—"A good deal of valuable information relative to a number of reefs and shoals in the Gulf of Daman has been supplied to the Harbour Master by Capt. A. McGill of the steamship Kongkee and may now be seen on the notice board in the Harbour Office. Capt. McGill states that these reefs and shoals are not marked on the Dutch charts which he used in navigating between Gorontalo and Bonita, and that they are not marked on the British Admiralty charts goes without saying. This is why the Telegraph respectfully calls the attention of mariners and Admirals Fremantle to these recently discovered dangers. By and by the Admiralty will be good enough to publish detailed information of the Gulf of Daman reefs, but in the meantime the thanks of navigators are due to Capt. McGill of the Kongkee and to no-one else."

The S.S. Thales.
June 25.—"The Douglas Co.'s steamer Thales, which has so long run in the Formosan trade with marked success by Capt. J. Lewis, will be taken out of port on Monday by Mr. A. E. Hodgins, late chief officer of the Hailong, owing to the departure of 'General Jack' for Europe on leave of absence."

Hongkong Rifle Association.
June 27.—"A bright afternoon brought seven competitors to the range on Saturday in spite of the counter attractions of the Gymkhana. Notwithstanding the apparently favourable conditions, very indifferent shooting was the order of the day. The top, short range, fell for the second time to Mr. F. Howell, who also won the net aggregate spoon. Mr. W. Duncan succeeded in taking that given for the best handicap aggregate, after a tie with Mr. S. McLennan."

The Kaiser's Yacht.
June 28.—"The Kaiser's yacht Meteor, (late Thistle) got locked in her first racing match on the Thames, Mr. John Jameson's Iverna proving too much for the Clyde-built clipper. 'God and I' were no match in elemental warfare against the enterprise of the big whisky man. And of such is, etc., etc."

The Gymkhana Season.
June 28.—"The popularity of sport in this Colony, no matter how unattractive the form in which it is present, nor how hard upon the community, was again powerfully exemplified on Saturday, when thousands of people turned out in the Happy Valley to witness the afternoon's amusements under the title of a Gymkhana Meeting, provided by a committee of sport-loving gentlemen. There is no charge for admission to the Jockey Club enclosure; possibly this might account for the crowded attendance in that fashionable resort, but even in the centre of the Valley, where there never is any monetary obligation, 'sports' of all nationalities were a good deal thicker than autumn leaves in Vallowbrook. . . . If the Committee of these Gymkhana Meetings can only be induced to leave out of their future programmes thread and needle races 'wheel-barrow' barter, and other calisthenic nonsense, they will very materially increase the public interest in a series of summer outings that only require efficient management to make them a prominent feature during our dull season."

Vessel Lost.
June 29.—"We regret to hear from the general managers of the Douglas Steamship Company, who courteously vouchsafed the information to us, that all hope of saving the well-known coaster Haiphong, yesterday reported ashore on Shimoda promontory, near Rock Island lighthouse, at the south-west entrance to the Gulf of Tokyo, has been given up by her Captain and officers."

EUROPEAN FOOD SHORTAGE.

Mortality Rate Multiplied by Three.

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover arrived in New York last month from England to take charge of the Federal Government's food-control programme. He declared that the German submarine menace had increased alarmingly in the last eight weeks, and had created a grave situation in Belgium and Northern France, where the mortality among the people in the industrial districts was increasing because of the reduced rations.

Mr. Hoover was met at the pier by Baron Cartier Beligian, Minister to the United States, who said he came from Washington to express his "thanks and reverence" for the Belgian Relief Commission's accomplishments. Another who met Mr. Hoover was Mrs. W. H. Crocker, of California, an old friend.

"Like every good American, I have come over to do my share," Mr. Hoover said to those who talked with him. "My new duty is too big a proposition to discuss at this time."

"The food situation in Belgium and Northern France requires every effort we can make. At present it is one of extreme gravity because of the submarine boat menace, which has increased alarmingly during the past eight weeks. Wheat and corn are needed badly, and also pork and beef."

"The Belgian Relief Commission by March 1 had struggled to its feet again after receiving the knock-out blow of the submarine decree of February 1. Since March 1, we have lost five loaded boats, but in March and April 60,000 tons of food-stuff were landed. But this 60,000 was 220,000 tons less than we actually required. Because of the shortage, the mortality in industrial districts multiplied by three. The children, however, did not suffer. They are always looked after. At this time we have only thirty boats. We need seventy."

"I am going to Washington immediately to make my report to the President regarding conditions as I left them in Europe. I am not now at liberty to discuss the measures that the United States will take in conserving her own food resources and furnishing the Allies with vast quantities of edibles. What the Allies need is wheat and corn, but they also need meat. America will have to exert her most supreme effort to handle the food situation in Europe. The Belgian Commission now has thirty boats, but its work requires seventy boats. Spain and Holland are doing admirable work in the distribution of food, and it is up to us to supply this food and the ships to carry it."

Mr. Hoover denied reports that the Germans had diverted food sent to the Belgians.

Waiting on the Waiter.
Waiter:—"Did you ring the bell, sir?"

Diner:—"No, I was telling it—I thought you were dead."

The Bystander.

Keeping Away.
"What an extraordinarily long cigarette-holder, Mr. Smyth!"

"Yes, the doctor ordered me to keep away from cigarettes."

Sydney Bull et al.

according to a telegram received by the Douglas Company to-day, and they have to leave her."

Gambling.
June 30.—"T.M.G." writes:—"If you will allow me space for a few words I would like to draw your attention and that of the directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company to the necessity of prohibiting gambling on the Honam if she goes on any more cheap excursions. It was quite a nuisance on board the other day. Every part of the ship was occupied by these gamblers, and those who went for the pleasure of the trip were grievously annoyed. Hoping something will be done, and thanking you very much."

[We gambled ourselves, and it paid all our expenses, so we would not have it put down for anything.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph]

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An American navy fighting on the side of Germany against Austria, strange as it may seem, once occurred to Bismarck as a tempting possibility, says the Chronicle. It was in 1886 that he disclosed the scheme to an American journalist. "At the onset of our own late war," said the Chancellor, "Austria was superior to us by sea, and we were not quite sure of Italy so it was proposed that I should accept the services of some of your most distinguished naval officers in the South with five thousand men and the requisite vessels." It was planned that the men were to come out as the "Confederate Fleet," but as private individuals. Bismarck went to the length of sounding the American Minister in Berlin on the subject and the Minister wrote to Washington, which accepted the suggestion, and so this truly German idea came to nothing.

The British and American Navies have long been on cordial terms. There was a famous instance during the attack on the Peiho Forts in the China War of 1860. The British flotilla of gunboats was so roughly handled by the Chinese gunners that they were in a tight corner, when the captain of an American corvette, uttering a phrase that has lived in history, "I guess blood is thicker than water," gallantly came to the rescue. Some years later in the Spanish-American War, another significant incident occurred, under reversed conditions. When Admiral Dewey was about to attack Admiral Montojo's fleet in Manila Bay, a German squadron showed a desire to bar his progress. The English admiral on the spot promptly cleared for action in Dewey's support, and the Germans changed their minds.

Economists now teaching us how to eke out our "war bread" with maize, rice, and similar materials, seem to have forgotten the "Maslin bread" on which our Georgian ancestors thrived during the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the last century. It was made from the combined flour of wheat, barley and rye, all grown together on land too poor to produce a good crop of wheat alone. Thomas Mosley, the "Oriental Gossip" and prolific Times leader writer, has recorded that he and his brothers and sisters during their childhood lived mainly on "Maslin bread," and greatly enjoyed it. He says, "The wheat gave strength, the barley sweetness, and the rye the quality of keeping moist for weeks."

Superstition does not worry the practical American mind to any great extent, judging from the circumstances associated with the entry of the United States into the war. President Wilson himself is a determined opponent of the "thirteen" superstition, and signed the joint resolution of both Houses at 1.13 p.m.—otherwise, 13 hours 13 minutes—on Friday, April 6. He thus killed two birds of omen with one stone, for is there not a superstition warning that nothing should be commenced on a Friday? On top of this comes America Day—on a Friday.

In view of the placing of the Royal Household on national rationing, it is interesting to note that, according to the memoirs of the Prince Consort, the Royal Family in 1847, at the time of the Corn Law troubles, did not escape its share of the national trial. "The price of bread," said Queen Victoria, "is of an unparalleled height; we have been obliged to reduce everyone to a pound of bread a day, and only secondary flour to be used in the Royal kitchen."

Mr. Fisher's education proposals mark the progress made in the opinion of the "classes" as regards the training of the "masses" since the not very distant days of Hannah More. That good and philanthropic lady was considered quite an advanced educational reformer, yet she declared most emphatically that the curriculum in all elementary schools "should be confined to the Bible and the Catechism, and such works as may fit the children for servants," adding, "I allow of no writing for the poor."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Some Interesting Figures.

Some interesting figures are given regarding the water supply in a tabulated statement contained in the *Government Gazette*. These give the details of the contents of the various reservoirs arranged according to the Rain Year 1916-17 (May to April), the figures being in millions of gallons.

The delivery into the various tunnels during the year was as follows:—Pokfulam, 232.02; Tytam, 1,258.58; Wong-nei-cheong, 62.24; Tytam Intermediate and Low Level, 571.36. The collection from streams was 224.07. The total consumption (filtered) was 1,776.91. The year's rainfall was 78.47 inches.

The consumption per head per day for the whole year was 18.3 (including trade supply).

The consumption per head per day during the period of supply by house services in rider main districts was 24.6.

The consumption per head per day during the period of supply by public street fountains in rider main districts was 13.8.

The Tytam Permanent Pumps worked from May 13 until June 2 and from October 19 to April 30 inclusive: a total of 214 days.

The estimated population (average for whole year) was 266,419.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

Returned Delegates' Opinions.

Bombay, June 1.—His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, speaking to a press representative after his arrival in Bombay, said: The war had brought India and England closer. India's splendid patriotism and the bravery of her gallant sons have appealed to the imagination of England as nothing had done before. Everywhere in England there was goodwill towards India and it would bear fruit in good time, when the war was brought to a victorious conclusion. Amid the preoccupation of war, he continued, English statesmen did not fail to show their sympathy and goodwill towards India. The apprehension felt in some quarters in regard to the Dominion desiring to control India was not founded. The Premier of the Dominion evinced great sympathy for India, and he was particularly gratified at the cordial welcome that was extended to him and to his colleagues by the representatives of the Dominion. "You have no idea," said the Maharajah, "of the sacrifices and heroic efforts that England is making to win the war. Everyone in that country is occupied with the single aim of winning the war." His Highness left Bombay at 9 p.m. on Thursday night, for Mount Abu.

Sir Satyendra P. Sinha left for Calcutta last night. Speaking to a press representative, he expressed the opinion that the object for which the present Conference was called must be considered to have been gained. The decision to invite a representative of India at future Conferences was a great and right step forward. He was very hopeful of the future, as the relations between the representatives of the Colonies and India were extremely cordial and genuinely sympathetic. Great good would certainly result from such Conferences in future, as despatches and representations could not possibly carry the same weight as round-table discussion. Speaking about Indians in the Colonies, Sir Satyendra said the important thing to bear in mind was that Indians had specific grievances against particular Colonies, and the grievances against each Colony were distinct. Their visit had given them a chance of discussing these with the Colonial representatives. From the discussions he found that there were differences, and that it was possible to remove some, but not all. He hoped that such Conferences will remove all differences in future. He said the attitude of Englishmen towards India was most satisfactory.

PECULIAR INCIDENT AT CHEFOO.

Second Officer's Strange Burial.

From the current issue of *Shipping and Engineering* (Shanghai) we reproduce the following which appears as a leading article under the heading of "The Sailor's Grave".

Details have been received here of a peculiar incident at Chefoo when the body of Mr. T. Lowrie, late second officer of the China Merchants' steamer *Hsinmin*, was tossed into the earth by two coolies unattended by a single foreigner and, apparently, without the burial service having been read over the grave. Mr. Lowrie was landed from the vessel on her arrival at the port and, she having to sail again for Tientsin, nothing further was heard of him until the vessel's arrival there, when a cable was received stating that he had expired on May 18. His former shipmates not being in the port to pay their last respects to the departed officer, he was left to the mercies of the residents of the port and it appears that the British Consul sent round a notification of his death to the British residents there, inviting them to attend the funeral. In spite of this, not a single Briton could find the time to attend and pay the superficial courtesies required of the living to the dead and thus it came about that a British officer, a member of the glorious mercantile marine that is receiving so much help service from those who look to it to keep their bellies full and their trade in operation, was attended to his last resting place by a gang of Chinese coolies whose only interest it naturally is to get the job over as expeditiously as possible.

Worse, it appears, though the allegation is almost unbelievable, that no religious ceremony whatever was performed at the graveside, no minister being present, and the corpse of the unfortunate officer was carted out by the coolies and dumped into the ground without the shadow of the ceremony that even a pauper is entitled to. A letter bearing on the subject was addressed to the *Chefoo Daily News* on May 21, thus appears to lend colour to this charge. We quote the letter below:—

"Dear Sir,—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me whether it is an ordinary occurrence, and only to be expected in China, that when a British subject dies friendless, and in a strange place, his body should be deposited by coolies in a hole in the ground, without ceremony, and without witnesses? The above seems to have been all the funeral that was given to the late Mr. T. Lowrie, second officer of the *Hsinmin*.—Yours, etc. 'Onlooker.'"

It is unthinkable that such can really have been the case, though the testimony gathered by the officers of the ship on the spot seems to bear out the assertion, and we invite the attention of the Consul at Chefoo to the assertions made.

Apart from the lack of a religious ceremony, which can hardly be credited, it appears beyond doubt that not a single British resident of the port attended the funeral and, his own shipmates having left the port, there was none but the Chinese charged with carrying out the burial present to perform the last rites. Such a charge in itself reflects little credit on the members of the British community of Chefoo who find themselves too pre-occupied with their little affairs to spare half-an-hour to attend the funeral of a British officer of the service which is rendering such signal services to the Empire, though at the time he might have been serving under the Chinese flag. Apart from that, Mr. Lowrie was a British officer and a white man with, we believe, relatives living at home, and it would have been an act of common humanity for a handful of the British residents of the port to have foregone their usual afternoon recreations for a brief while to attend and pay the last respect possible to a departed sailor.

That such was not the case, that he was permitted to be carried to his last resting place attended

HONGKONG CADETS.

Week-End Camps Instituted.

Last Saturday saw the inauguration of a series of week-end camps which the members of the Hongkong Cadet Corps are to enjoy throughout the summer months. Lieut. Beard, who is in charge of Cadets, is responsible for the idea, and has been the means of having had erected at Saiwan, the small village on the other side of Shaukiwan, a commodious mat-shed close to the beach. In this, from 15 to 20 boys will spend the week-ends, going into camp on Saturdays at mid day and leaving again early on Monday mornings.

Whilst "under canvas," the members of the Corps carry out all the usual camp routine. The day is commenced at 5.30, and, following a bath and breakfast, exercises or walking occupies the time till 11 a.m. The afternoon is spent in the enjoyment of further exercises and bathing, and tea is served at four o'clock. The "retreat" is sounded at 6.30, and with supper being served at seven, every boy is in bed by eight o'clock. The beds are raised off the ground, and mosquito curtains have been provided.

The idea of the camp is to give the members of the Corps a healthy change, and, as there are four Companies, each Company taking its turn to go into camp, each member will visit the place once week-end in four.

Last Sunday, Major Morgan 18th Infantry, who is the Inspecting Officer, and Captain Stewart, held an inspection, the boys marching past and saluting the flag.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese Chauffeur Charged.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese chauffeur employed by the Exile Garage Company, was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese woman.

Inspector Sim said it was an old story. On Thursday evening, on the Praya Est at about 8.15, two Chinese women were getting off their car. One woman succeeded in getting across all right, but deceased was not quick enough and was knocked down by defendant's car. Defendant wished to pull up his car immediately, but the Chinese fare in the car urged him to go on.

His Worship remanded the case, fixing bail in the sum of \$500.

TANG SHIH-HSIEN.

Death of First Tsuchi of Chekiang.

Writing under date of June 13, the correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* at Hangchow states:—The death took place recently of Tang Shih-hsien, the first Managing Director of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, and the first Tsuchi here after the Revolution in 1911. He died suddenly at his home in Linpu. Our Tsuchi has fixed the 24th of this month as the day for a memorial service for him at the Tsuchi Lib-Z on the Emperor's Island.

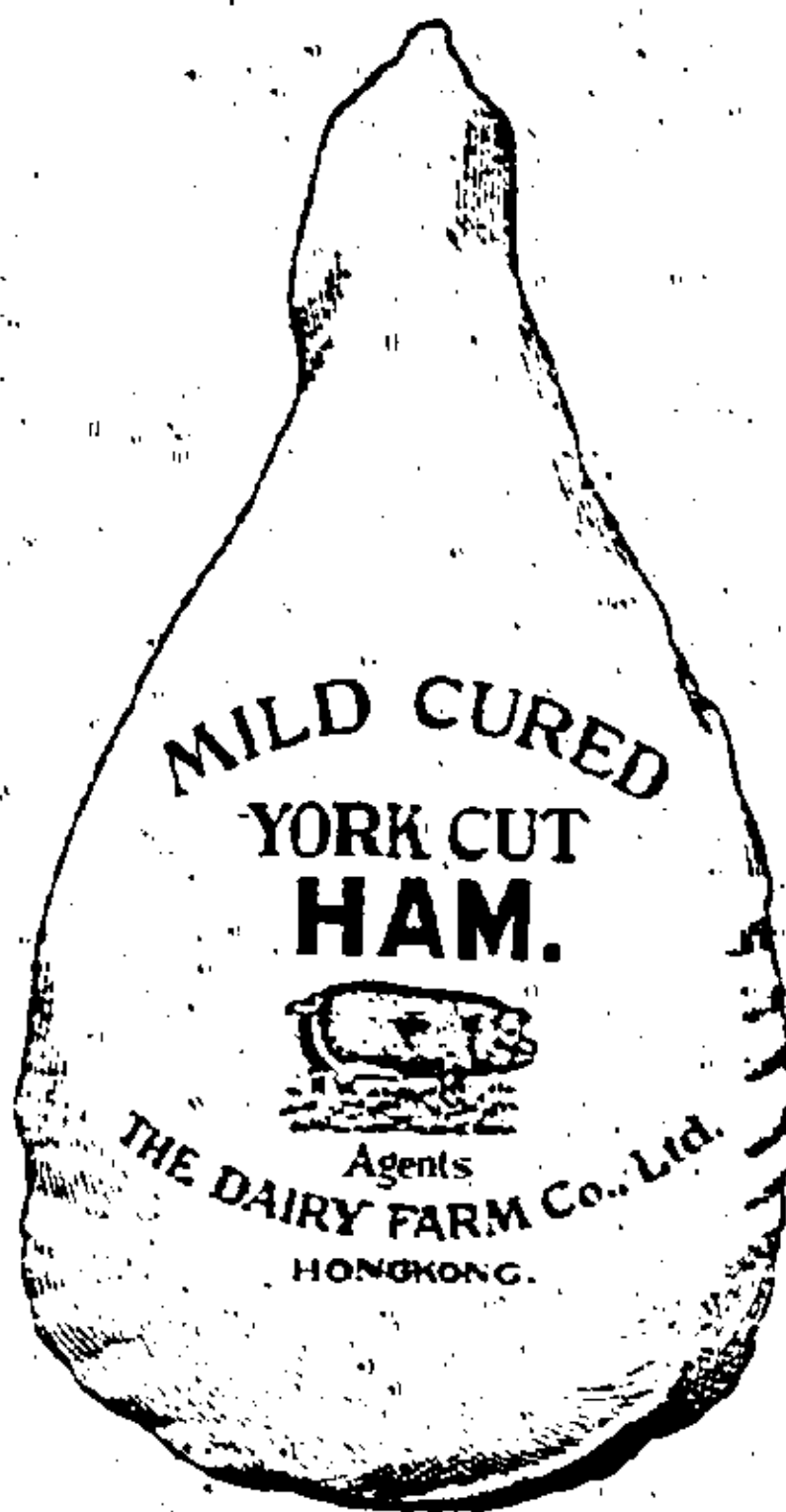
The silk looms, which were closed down for a month waiting for the new season's silk, have begun work again.

The Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements for sending samples and patterns of Hangchow native products to foreign countries in order to encourage and stimulate trade.

Yuan Shih-kai's second son is at present on a visit to Hangchow, and enjoying the beauties of the West Lake.

by none but the Chinese coolies hired for the purpose, will be regarded as an indelible stain on the good name of the British residents of Chefoo who, it would appear, treat with scantier respect the death of a British sailor than they would the demise of a pet dog.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents by Square Feet	Annual Rent (Estimated)	Upset Price.
1	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000	100	1,000
2	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000	100	1,000
3	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000	100	1,000

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 23rd JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 24th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf this obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

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EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

The Nation's Future, After the War.

London, May 26.—The first Blue Book on the proceedings of the Imperial War Conference has been issued.

It contains resolutions already passed, and extracts of minutes, and a number of papers laid before the conference, notably a memorandum on emigration from India to the Dominions, which was presented by the Indian representative, and which conference recommended to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned. The memorandum suggests the following basis of agreement:—First, as regards Indians already permanently settled in the Dominions, that they should be allowed to bring in their wives (subject to the rule of monogamy) and children who are minors; and, in other respects, should not be less privileged than Japanese settled immigrants.

Admission of Indians.

The future admission of Indians for labour or settlement should, if possible, be regulated on lines similar to and not less favourable than those governing the admission of any other Asiatic race.

If this was impossible there might be a reciprocal treatment in India and each Dominion of immigration for the purposes of labour or a permanent settlement. If the Dominions were determined to exclude these two classes of immigration from India then India should be free to do the same as regards that Dominion. It should be clearly recognised that exclusion in either case was not determined by race prejudices, but was the outcome of different economic conditions.

Along with such exclusion reciprocal arrangements would be made for the granting of full facilities for the admission of tourists and students and the like, and for business visits entailing temporary residence, so long as this residence was not for labour purposes or for permanent settlement.

After the War.

Mr. Walter Long, in opening the address, said that he was satisfied that Germany was making the complete preparations for trade competition after the war.

"In the battle," he said, "we have found that we were not prepared but I hope that we will not again be caught unprepared. In peaceful conflict, which would come after the war, we ought to do something more than hold our own." Therefore, he believed the conference must be helpful.

General Smuts thought that matters outside the war should be settled by the conference. Sir Joseph Ward (NZ) disagreed, and thought that they should discuss matters affecting the Empire after the war. If we begin twelve months after, he said, we will begin twelve months too late. He hoped to see proposals made to circumvent the enemy's insidious attacks concerning the vital trade interests of the Empire.

Various Issues.

Sir Joseph Ward (continuing) said:—"There should be a discussion concerning the value of the Pacific to the Empire."

The subvention of British shipping was also discussed. Sir Joseph Ward said that they should deal with the naturalisation of aliens after the war and make action uniform.

The conference carried a resolution cabling to the Governor-General of the Commonwealth confidentially the resolutions as passed.

There were lengthy discussions on the care of soldiers' graves and the constitution of the Empire and the burden of double income-tax.

Mr. W. F. Massey (Premier of New Zealand) took exception to a draft charter for the care of graves, not specifically mentioning Gallipoli.

General Smuts wanted to know why a distinction should be drawn between men who rest in Gallipoli, coming from one part of the Empire, and others who fought just as bravely and lie in another part.

Equal Status.

Sir Robert Borden (Premier of Canada), thought that the charter should make reference to all at the theatre of the war.

Mr. Massey contended that other places were not in the same position because Gallipoli was in enemy country. He felt strongly on the subject. "I also feel that really speaking on Australia's behalf as well as our own," he said.

Other members pointed out that Palestine, Salonica, and Mesopotamia were in the same category as Gallipoli.

Sir Joseph Ward thought that it would be a gracious act to agree with Mr. Massey's view.

Ultimately the Conference adopted a resolution deciding that the maintenance of the graves of our soldiers should be made a national charge.

Sir Robert Borden, speaking of the resolution dealing with the constitution of the Empire, said that he looked forward to a development along the line of an increasingly equal status between the Dominions and the Mother Country.

Sir Robert Borden believed that the Dominions fully realised the ideal of an Imperial Commonwealth of united nations with the Crown as the tie, and under present conditions it would be unwise to hold a conference or to attempt to enter upon the subject. He hoped the delegation to the next conference would be thoroughly representative of all political parties.

Mr. Massey said that he agreed with Sir Robert Borden that it was impossible during the war to take a hand in such an important question as the reorganisation of the Empire. The question should also be raised far beyond party and politics, in such a way that it would not chafe or seriously inconvenience any part of the Empire. Fiscal arrangements should be as little interfered with as possible.

A Mighty Issue.

General Smuts considered that the British Empire presented the most important and fascinating problem that the political and constitutional government of the world had ever seen. "When we come to the question of the constitution, we touch the very greatest issues. As a matter of fact," he said, "we are the only group of nations that has ever successfully existed founded on the principles of equality. We hope that we may become the instrument of good in the whole world. Yet there is too much of the old ideas, which still cling to the new and growing organism. Although in practice there is great freedom, yet in actual theory the Dominions are subject provinces of Great Britain. This is the most important question when the permanent basis of the Empire comes to be considered."

The circumstances of the Empire would entirely preclude a Federal solution, and any attempt to so run the different races and languages on economic conditions, and even common concerns would absolutely court disaster. It was not beyond the wit of man to devise a scheme of continuous consultations to keep the groups together.

Sir Joseph Ward strongly opposed any attempt to hand over the control of individual defence forces to any Empire Parliament; but he reiterated his previous views on the necessity for such a Parliament. Meanwhile there ought to be overseas representatives in the British Cabinet.

During a discussion on the double income tax, Treasury officials stated that it was absolutely impossible to inquire into the subject until after the war, owing to its depleted staff.

Questions of Taxation.

Sir Robert Chalmers warned the Conference to be careful and see that they were not giving preferential treatment to British capital going to British colonies as against its use elsewhere.

This led to remarks from Mr. Massey and Sir Robert Borden, the latter remarking that there could not be a worse policy than that foreign capital should go to the overseas Dominions and exercise control over their resources, and be in a better position than British capital. If German capital was not subject to double income tax and British capital was, it would defeat the experience gained by the war.

EX-TSAR AS

SPIRITUALIST.

Policy Governed By Table-Turning.

The following is by the Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*:

A Russian friend, who is in a position to know, has given me an interesting explanation of the influence that Mr. Protopopoff obtained over the ex-Tsar Nicholas. It was, he says, due to the fact that Mr. Protopopoff, like his Imperial master, is a convinced Spiritualist. By the death of Rasputin, by whose "revelations" Nicholas II. had long been guided, the latter was deprived of the supernatural direction on which he relied not only for his policy but even for his civil and military appointments. He recovered it by means of table-turning in the company of M. Protopopoff; when they were in doubt the Tsar and his Minister consulted the spirits, who seem to have given them very bad advice. Thus the destinies of a great country depended on the caprices of an inspired table.

My friend thinks that the influence of the Tsarism on her husband has been exaggerated, and that Nicholas II. himself was responsible for much that has been attributed to his wife. He has always been obstinately opposed to reform, and has firmly believed in his own divine right. There can be no doubt, in my friend's opinion, that Nicholas II. knew and approved of the intrigues of M. Sturmer, even if he did not actually instigate them. The desire for a separate peace was due to fear of the growing democratic movement in Russia and to a desperate hope that the German Emperor might intervene to save his brother autocrat.

The Tsarism is undoubtedly pro-German, and holds strongly the opinion that Russia was dragged into war by the French Government, an opinion which she has never hesitated to express, but her direct influence on Nicholas II. was, according to my informant, not great, although she may have influenced him indirectly through Rasputin and M. Protopopoff. But the liberal tendencies that have sometimes been attributed to the ex-Tsar never had any existence in fact, and he never once voluntarily yielded to any liberal demand; all his concessions were made under pressure of adverse circumstances, such as the defeat of Russia by Japan.

CHINA'S PRESIDENT

Asked to Commit Suicide.

The following interesting story is taken from the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of June 13.—Mr. Chang Chi, who advised the President to commit suicide in order to give the Kuomintang a good excuse for starting a revolution, was former Speaker of the Senate, and was the first man to run away for his dear life long before the late President, Yan Shih-kai, had decided to dissolve Parliament in 1913. He is now a junior secretary in the House of Representatives, but he is proud of his present job, nevertheless.

The story appearing in our Tientsin contemporary reads:—

Chang Chi, a former Chairman of the Senate, now a Senator and a very prominent member of the Kuomintang, interviewed the President on Sunday, and advised the President to end his life, undertaking that he would immediately go to the South and organise a revolution in revenge. The President replied that he was not afraid to die, but failed to see the desirability of such an action. He rightly said that his demise would but serve to accentuate the difficulties of the country and would make confusion worse confounded.

The Chairman interposed that Sir Robert Chalmers could only speak from the Treasury point of view, and that the question of preferential policy could only be replied to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Joseph Ward emphasised that the double tax prejudiced Empire development.

Practically no debate took place on the Preference resolution, which was settled in camera.

MEXICO NEUTRAL.

Oil not to be Denied to Allies.

Washington, May 9.—Mexico intends to remain neutral in fact as well as in theory. She means to employ all her power to counteract the influence of Germany or any other nation to sway her from strict neutrality.

The most explicit statement that has yet been made from the Mexican Government on this subject was made to day by the Ambassador, Ignacio Bonillas. Believing that the interest of peace and friendship between the United States and Mexico is best served by a candid discussion of the various representations and rumours that have been circulated in this country concerning German activity in Mexico and alleged Mexican friendliness to the same, the Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* submitted ten days ago to the Mexican Ambassador a list of questions covering in a general way the queries that have been raised about Mexico's neutrality. Mr. Bonillas telegraphed to President Carranza and officials of his Government in Mexico City for data whereupon to answer the questions. His replies came to-day. The questions and answers follow:—

(1) Question: "Has Mexico any wireless stations sufficiently powerful to communicate with Germany, or with any stations outside of Mexico?" Answer: "No; the wireless stations in Mexico are of a reach not to exceed 1,000 kilometres, or 625 miles, in the daytime, or double that distance at night in the winter time, when best atmospheric conditions prevail. Our wireless stations are used chiefly for internal purposes to supplement the telegraph systems whenever they are cut or disturbed by storm."

Question: "Is the Government of Mexico exercising a censorship over these wireless stations similar to that which is exercised in other Latin-American countries?"

Answer: "The wireless stations are used by the Government for official business only, and consequently it has complete control over them." (It should be stated here that the officials of the United States Navy Department have informed the correspondent that American ships which listen to wireless messages across the Caribbean Sea and on the Pacific Coast have not heard any wireless communication from Mexican stations that was sufficiently strong to communicate with any country, and that no unneutral messages had been heard which might be destined for German raiders.)

Question 3: "About how many foreigners, private as well as officers, are there in the Mexican military forces, and are there any German officers who have accepted Mexican citizenship and now hold places in the army?"

Answer: "Dr. Krum Haller is the only German subject who has served in the Mexican Army—in the medical corps and afterwards as director of the army schools. He is no longer connected with the Army. There are only two Germans, naturalised Mexicans, in the whole Army. Now it is forbidden to accept foreigners in the Army."

Question 4: Does Mexico intend to place an embargo at any time on fuel oil and other necessities which the belligerent Governments now import from Mexico?"

Answer: "Mexico has not placed an embargo on fat oil or other necessities which belligerents now import from Mexico, and as it derives revenues which are of importance in its present economic situation, no changes are to be expected in the premises."

Question 5: "Is there any connection, direct or indirect, at this time between German financiers or German banking institutions and the Mexican Government?"

Answer: "The German banks have no connection whatever of a financial nature with the Mexican Government, nor have they supplied the Government with funds. Fund remittances to our legations in Europe have generally been effected through Mexican banks and also Canadian, a few only through the Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank."

Question 6: "What steps are being taken by the Mexican

DR SUN YAT-SEN SPEAKS.

Telegram from Shanghai Settlement.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former Provisional President, has sent a telegram to the Military Governor of Kwangtung with the request that copies of it be sent to General Luk Wing-ting, Inspecting General of the Two Kwangs, and the Military Governors of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi, urging the dispatch of an expeditionary force to the North for the defence of the Republic. Dr. Sun appears to be too poor to send telegrams to these Military Governors direct, for that would cost him much money. He therefore conceived the brilliant idea of sending a telegram to the Military Governor of Kwangtung, asking him to transmit copies of it to Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kweichow. Dr. Sun's telegram reads in brief as follows:—

"I and others have revolted and planned to establish a provisional government preparatory to the restoration of the Manchurian dynasty. The south western provinces have declared their determination to uphold the Central Government, and the Diplomatic Corps is strongly against the present movement of the Tsuchis, who now propose a compromise and the dissolution of Parliament."

"The Constitution is the foundation of the Republic. You gentlemen who have decided to uphold the Central Government should likewise uphold Parliament and the Constitution. Only a military expedition can restore the situation. The Republic and the rebellion initiated by the rebels like Ni cannot exist side by side. Therefore I hope that you will at once send a military expedition to the north."

SUN WEN.

Government to prevent violations of neutrality both within the country, where many Americans think German agents are secretly operating, and on the seacoast, where secret submarine bases might be located?"

Answer: "Mexico, until now, has not taken any concrete measure to enforce neutrality upon belligerents. It trusts that its neutrality may be respected, and will do the needful things to have it respected."

Question: "Does the Mexican Government, by its declaration of neutrality, mean that it will not receive at any time overtures of a war-like character designed to involve Mexico in the war against any nation with which it is now at peace?"

Answer: "In making the declaration of neutrality, Mexico means to be neutral, and will act accordingly. It is the only logical, reasonable attitude, as it needs all the energies, efforts, and resources at its command to restore normal conditions after the internal struggle that was necessary for the re-establishment of constitutional order."

The above answers will constitute a gratifying reassurance to American public opinion, for it is evident that Mexico, still having diplomatic relations with Germany, does not want to make any unneutral statements; but nevertheless hopes the United States will see that she contemplates no unfriendly action. Particularly positive and convincing is the denial that any embargo on oil needed for the Entente navies is to be expected at any future time.

Obviously the United States Government could not make any such direct inquiries of the Mexican Government as the above, but it will undoubtedly be reassured at the same time by the public expressions made in this way by Ambassador Bonillas at the direction of his Government. Within the last two weeks, especially, there have been other evidences of a desire on Mexico's part to avoid friction with the United States, and there has been a noticeable diminution of concern over affairs south of the Rio Grande, the inauguration of President Carranza and a remarkable boom in export and import trade with Mexico testifying to the progress made toward a restoration of normal conditions in the Republic.

JEWS DRIVEN FROM HOMES.

Zionist Committee Receives Report from Palestine.

Detailed information about the forced evacuation of Jaffa by the Jewish population has been received by the Provisional Executive Committee for Zionist Affairs in New York. The evacuation was carried out on April 1, after orders issued March 28, ostensibly as a measure of military precaution, but aimed chiefly at the Jewish population. Even the German, Austrian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian Jews were forced to leave the town. Mohammedans and Christians were permitted to stay, the report says, if they held individual permits, but such permits were consistently refused to the Jews.

"The evacuation order compelled the Jews to leave Jaffa within forty-eight hours," says the Committee. "No means of transport were provided or obtainable, and the refugees were compelled to pay from 100 to 200 francs in gold for a carriage from Jaffa to Petach Tikwah, a distance of nine miles. A week prior to the evacuation of Jaffa, 370 Jews were deported in a cruel manner from Jerusalem, Djamel Pasha, Military Governor of Palestine, declaring that the joy of the Jews at the approach of the British forces would be short-lived, as he would make them share the fate of the Armenians."

"In Jaffa, Djamel Pasha cynically assured the Jews that the order for their evacuation was for their own good. All those who had not left on the first of April and the days immediately following were permitted to remain in Jaffa for the Passover holidays, but they had to leave the city on the ninth, and thus 8,000 Jews evacuated their houses and were not allowed to carry off their belongings or provisions."

"Even before the owners had left, a swarm of thieving Bedouin women and Arabs arrived on donkeys and camels and proceeded to loot the homes of the Jews and carried off all valuables and furniture. The Jewish suburbs were totally sacked 'under the paternal eye of the authority.' By way of moral example, two Jews from the Yemin were hanged at the entrance of Tel-Aviv in order to clearly indicate the fate in store for any Jews who might be so foolhardy as to oppose the looters."

"The roads to the Jewish colonies to the north of Jaffa are lined with thousands of starving men, women, and children. Appalling scenes of cruelty and rapine are reported by absolutely reliable eye-witnesses. Many cases are reported of wealthy Jews who were found dead in the sand hills around Tel-Aviv. In order to drive off the band of robbers preying on the refugees, the young men of the Jewish villages organised themselves into a militia, taking turns at watching the roads and guarding property."

"These guards were, however, arrested and maltreated by the authorities. The Mohammedan population also recently left Jaffa, but they are permitted to live in the orchards of the country houses on the outskirts of the city, and they are permitted by the city to daily look after their property. The Jews, however, are barred from returning to Jaffa. It is believed that the evacuation order will be extended to the Jews throughout all the colonies and cities in Palestine."

"Despite the serious state of affairs, it is not believed that any measures will take place, Djamel Pasha being too adroit a politician to antagonise the civil forces of the world, and instead will employ the simple method of inciting one part of the population to exterminate the other. The Palestine Bureau of the Zionist organization has been removed from Jaffa to Jerusalem and an office has been opened at Petach Tikwah to take care of the refugees. Despite the chaotic conditions, the Zionist Provisional Committee is in possession of means for the sending of relief to Palestine. It is sending aid to the refugees."

CHEEKY CHINESE.

A Blake Pier Incident.

"Go away and mind your own business," are alleged to have been the words used by a Chinese, charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with disorderly conduct on Blake Pier.

An Indian constable said he was on Blake Pier when he saw defendant sitting on a seat with his feet up. He told him to take them off, but defendant told him to go away and mind his own business.

The defendant denied that he had his feet on the seat and further said the constable got hold of his wrist and dragged him up, then kicked him in the back.

Inspector Brail said that when brought to the Police Station the man told the same story. He was wearing a pair of white pants, but there were no signs of dirt on them.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$2.

TWO ALLIED WAR COMMISSIONS.

One to Sit in London and One in the U. S.

Washington, May 7.—Two Allied War Commissions sitting concurrently—one in London and the other here—appeared to-day as one of the first steps to co-ordinate the powerful resources which the United States brings into the war with those of the Allies across the sea.

The Commission in London, with representatives of all the Allied nations, including the United States, would receive and decide upon the apportionment of sea-borne traffic. The Commission here would then charge itself with getting such supplies to the seaboard, either by direct purchase or through present agencies.

While the inroads of the submarine warfare continue, it is essential to conserve every ship for the most needed freight, and the only way that this can be done is to have the Allies submit their needs to a central body in London which shall have power to give priority to the most pressing.

At the same time, the Commission in this country, knowing exactly how much was wanted, would buy it judiciously and keep the railroad lines open to the seaboard. So far, the Allies have confused their own situations to a certain extent in this country both by competitive buying and by congesting the railroads and terminals with supplies for which there was no tonnage available.

The plan now being worked out sprang from the general meeting on trade questions at Secretary Lansing's office last week. It has not been decided upon yet, and may receive modification.

With the great bulk of the detailed work now distributed among various sub-committees, the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Balfour, is now awaiting reports. To-day he was officially received at the Supreme Court. The new Belgian Minister to the United States paid a visit to Mr. Balfour. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, also called with the British labour leaders, who have just arrived in this country, upon his invitation.

Every day the British Mission says shows an increasing centralisation of power and a more marked change of the Government from a peace to a war basis. Much proposed new legislation has been inspired by England's experience under similar circumstances, and American officials are taking advantage of every minute of the stay of the Britishers to develop America's central war organisation. It is along this line that new bodies, such as a munitions board, a railway executive, a centralised intelligence office, and an export supervision board, have been or will be formed.

THE PIRATES BY NIGHT.

A True Tale of the War.

One-thirty o'clock on a belated winter's morning. Colder and more wretched than it had been at midnight. The waters of the harbour were being whipped to frenzy in the darkness by a viciously driving steady rain. A good time enough for those in warm beds, but no sort of a night for seafaring, or for lying out on the plains of Picardy, say, trying to get shelter out of a water-logged, sharp-sprayed shell crater.

Suddenly, the line of watchers at the quay-head, their coats all gleaming, jumped into life and animation, for, from around the end of the long jetty appeared a mast-head light.

"Here they are, at last! Gad, how cold and wet they'll be!"

A second light followed the first, and, handled as though they were rubber-tyred perambulators on a foot-path, two of His Majesty's destroyers were laid gently alongside the stage; their sides just kissing the great rope fenders. The whole operation had been performed in perfect silence; but in that dramatic instant of scudless contact with the wharf-side fenders, a full-throated shout rent the rain-swept air from the deck of the first destroyer.

"Three cheers for the Hummingbird and the Whipsnake!" For a full minute the thunder of cheering rolled out into the night; a very moving sound, compact of vivid and varied emotions, and contributed to by men who a day or two earlier had been fighting under the scream of our own and enemy shells, and forcing their way through knee-deep mud and tangles of German barbed wire in the inferno between Vimy Ridge and Arras. There they had been wounded, and passed out for rest and treatment in Blighty. But since then, all unarmoured and helpless, they had been suddenly called on to face the Boches again; and in his vilest and most murderous guise. Yes, the hum of the cheering was moving; its component parts singularly varied. For a full minute the cheering rose and fell atwart the driving rain, and then the Hummingbird made answer with one long, fierce blast from her siren; full of defiance, and somehow, as it seemed to our ears, of good British cheer.

Then they began to come ashore; a long, stiff-moving file of shabby, utterly weary souls, wrapped about as to their heads or arms, necks of shoulders, with rain-soaked and surgical bandages. Few had had any sleep for several nights; all were new-plucked from the mid-most jaws of death among the shell-holes; and—all had faced the Boche again, at his ugliest, since leaving France. The fatigue in their eyes, which no man may hide in such a case, was pathetic; but there was a look in the same eyes that over-rode anything like pathos; the look indomitable. Out of those tired eyes shone the spirit that no power on earth, or from the Hell that the Boches have made on earth, can reduce to whimpering. There is no English equivalent on the French front for "Mercy, Kamerad!" The light of the dear indomitable spirit of the modern crusader in khaki was there in every one of those weary eyes, and not to be mistaken or overlooked, though here and there one saw a man obviously tottering on the verge of collapse. The waiting R.A.M.C. orderlies have developed an almost womanly intuitiveness in these matters. They were instant in detecting such cases, and would run forward with a tenderly helpful outstretched arm, and a muttered:

"Feeling bad, old son?"

And the sense of the answer was invariably the same, as in the case of the first, the words of which were:

"I'm all right, mate. Just come over a bit queer like. All right again now."

Inside, the shed nothing had been forgotten. Not drinks, sandwiches, and cigarettes; the blessed tobacco; it was all waiting there. And the kindly English faces of those who provided the comforts; they played their part; two o'clock in the morning

or no. One does not yawn, you know, however tired, in the faces of men who have just been snatched from—Well, of men who have just been rescued from one kind of death, when they had a right to think they had already escaped another kind in open fighting; fighting for you who read, and for humanity at large; for all that we of the Allied peoples hold dearest, and count as the decencies of life; for the women and children of the remotest American villages, as well as for the grey islands that are sacred to all the sons and daughters of our stock, and for the blood-soaked earth of outraged France and Belgium.

Some of the greyness began to fade out from their faces now, as warmed, and cheered and comforted, they climbed into the waiting train, filling coach after coach, an endless procession. As they sank into their seats, one heard short, hard sighs of relief pass their tight-closed lips. But for talk, there was mighty little of that, and might have been none, if one had put no questions. If you live with sufficient intensity for days on end, and then, on top of wounds and great fatigue, pass through some violent and unexpected crisis, you are apt to find each seem curiously remote, not to say out of place. If in the middle of the night you are turned out of bed as the result of a fire, you may well spend the night comparing notes, and swapping experiences. But not after the sort of thing these men had been through. But they were emphatically B.E.F. men, and whatever they felt would always respond to a call. They would "carry on," these men, while life was in them.

"Yes, we were within sight of Blighty when the torpedo got us." It was a long, lean North-countryman who spoke, but it just caught our ears, and blew it clean away—a few men with it, too. Another four seconds, and that would have been a wasted torpedo.

An exceptionally small, earnest-faced man in the corner looked up. "Yes," he said, quickly, and quietly; "and I suppose a few Boches might have been saved for a bit from earning—Hell!"

"Eh? Well, I don't know about that," resumed the North-countryman, in an open-minded, matter-of-fact way; as if he regarded this as a question for the decision of some superior officer; possibly his C.O. "But it was wonderful to see the two destroyers. They are men, those sailors. They had their boats in the water almost before you could turn round. One of them came close alongside of us, and the other went circling round and round us like a sheep-dog; but angry. Man, but that destroyer did look angry. We floated just over a quarter of an hour, and we were very nearly all clear of her, when she gave one 'hist,' and went down like a plummet. That last few minutes wasn't nice, you know—like waiting to go over the parapet. Some of us jumped to the deck of the destroyer, and some got knocked about a bit; wounded men, ye see; not so handy as they might be other times. The destroyer came right in under us at the last, to get the last of us, and only drew away as the action began.

"There wasn't any muddle of panic, you know; no more'n on a job of work at the front. I don't suppose we minded as much as civvies would. The Army does teach you how to keep your head; and, anyhow, we'd been getting it in the neck this long time from shells, and Emma Gees, an' that. This was only a sort of a last act. If it came out there, you'd think no'ing of it; but on the way here I suppose a man begins to lay off a bit, as you might say, an' gets a bit slacker."

One gave a handful of lint to one man with a bandaged arm and a nasty cut on his forehead which was still bleeding.

"I only just found out I had that," he said. "I did feel a bit of a bump there when I was getting down the side, but forgot it after. Of course, we could see she was done for, and everybody kept quiet. It was lucky the rain was so heavy, they say because it beat the sea down a bit, and made it smoother. It was a fishing cold; but I'm feeling fine now. I got twenty-eight

Boches to me own rifle, out there by Blangy; and I wish it had been a hundred. We picked 'em off as they ran, like rabbits. Between us here, I reckon, we must have got a regiment of 'em, so no wonder they wanted to get us to-night. It seems a dirty way to do it, with a hospital ship. But, there, you know what the Boches are. A chap on the destroyer—they're men, those destroyer chaps, all right—he told me a thing or two about what happens to these U-boats, and it sounded pretty good. I can tell you. I suppose the Boches can't help being Boches—the silly blighters!"

One went the length of the long train. The silent calm of it all seemed almost unnatural; fatigue of body and mind. The whole thing was accepted as part of the day's work; and, after all:—"We're in Blighty, you know, an' don't you forget it," said one man. "It's rather like something you've seen in 'the pictures'," said another man.

As the train pulled slowly, smoothly out from the stage, the rescued men offered up their thanks again, the only way they knew, with a long quivering cheer. "Are you down-hearted?" called an orderly. With a long rambling roar of a "No?" they disappeared into the night, and—England.

"Nice chap, Fritz," said a destroyer officer, as he turned away.

A GERMAN MONUMENT.

The Madness of a Whole People.

When Germany lay under the heel of Napoleon, Fichte revived German courage with his Addresses to the German people. He did a great work; and even that in his Addresses which we cannot admire—for in one of them appears the kernel of the belief that Germans are superior to other nations—served a useful purpose at the time, in aiding to restore the spirit of the people. They are the monument of Germany rising again after defeat. When the present war broke out, it occurred to a number of scholars at the University of Berlin that it might be useful to bring Fichte up to date; the result was a series of addresses by the leading professors of this University—Harnack, Wilmowitz, Deissmann, Gierke, and so forth—which have been published under the title of *Deutsche Reden in Scherzer Zeit*, to form a monument to Germany the world-victorious. Unfortunately none of the writers is exactly a Fichte; and they had the additional disadvantage of addressing a people, not in the depths of humiliation, but already intoxicated with the idea of world-power and the arrogance of a fancied race-superiority to their opponents. Their monument will endure, we believe, like that of Fichte; but its effect will not be precisely what the authors intended. Its principal use will be as a quarry for those psychologists of the future, who shall tackle the question, how it came that in the year 1914 one of the peoples of Europe possessed a wide-spread belief that it was superior to the others.

We are not going to analyse this production. As literature it is very like masses of other German war-literature; its interest lies in the fact that it was meant to be permanent. It rings the changes steadily on three leading ideas; that no one in Germany wanted war; that the war was caused by England; that the war can only be one result, because in actual fact Germans are superior to all other people in every respect, modestly included. We may pass over the first two ideas, including an abuse of England so wild that it completely misses its mark. What we want to look at for a moment in this belief of Germans in their own superiority.

We wish first to emphasise the fact that this belief is a genuine belief; that is to say, it really is held, and passionately held by those who profess it. It has been sedulously preached from half the pulpits in Germany. It has been fostered by a false ethnology, which has taught two doctrines,

both demonstrably false: that the Nordic race is superior to other races and that Germans represent the Nordic race. But this is not the cause of the belief; many of those who preach it have probably never heard of the Nordic race, and would not care if they had. Most peoples have some special gift, and the greatest gift of the German has been music; we may therefore note it as curious that the German pre-eminence in music is rarely mentioned. On the contrary, the belief is extended to every sphere of human activity, from moral virtues to science, from constructive politics to trade. Any one who wants to see what can be written on the subject may consult Adolphs-Lesson's address on *Deutsche Art und deutsche Bildung*, number 4 of the *Deutsche Rode*; for 44 pages he proclaims, in language often hysterical, that the German is superior to everyone else in every possible way, "the last and the highest thing which European civilisation (Kultur) has brought forth." What is the genesis of this belief?

Germany is to-day under the domination of Prussian ideas. The Prussian is the last comer of the European family, he was still a primitive savage long after everyone else was more or less civilised. When civilisation came his way, he found it a wonderful thing. We are familiar in private life, among the half-educated, with the phenomenon of a man quite honestly discovering something which to others has long been a common place; it is at once assumed to him an exaggerated importance; it is his. So the Prussian discovered civilisation. Moral virtues dawned on his horizon, duty or faithfulness, he was quite sure he had discovered them; they were his. It was only a step to supposing that they were his alone, or in some special measure; no other people practice them in the same way. He took some French or English idea of discovery and worked at it; it became his; the same mental process followed. He did wage war with success, in his own peculiar manner, the manner which made Napoleon's officers hate the German troops even while they employed them; war became his; none else understood it. Over one thing he was helpless; he never had the faintest trace of the political sense, any more than any other German. Consequently he constructed a very bad form of State. But he felt that it was the most wonderful thing in the world that he had made a State at all; consequently his State was the most wonderful of all States; a thing not to be achieved by any one of those peoples who were old in political sense when he still lived on pig-nuts. He was also cured with one of the most serious mental defects a human being can have; he had no power of self-criticism. No German to-day has. When you find an individual who seems to have, such as Maximilian Harden, you probably find he is not a German; Harden for instance is a Polish Jew. The lack of this faculty led to massed repetition of wholly impossible assertions; and the effect was what the effect upon the ordinary mind of a critical mass-repetition generally is—hypnotic. Somewhat on these lines, we believe, must be sought the origin of the belief of Germans in their own superiority.

This belief has coloured German war aims to an enormous extent. To the German mind things represent themselves somewhat like this. If your own civilisation is the best in the world, and you are the ablest people in the world, then obviously, for the world's own sake, you simply must lead it and teach it; for that is best for the world. Whatever form German thought on the matter takes—it may be world conquest; it may only be world power; or economic domination; or the organisation of the world by Germany on lines excluding war; or the statement that Germany was willing to put herself at the head of a League of Nations after the war—you will always find the one idea; Germany has to lead, has to be the head, because, in view of her alleged superiority in civilisation, no other course is thinkable to a German. The familiar German misconception of the origin of the belief of Germans in their own superiority.

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nature must the world be healed." But as American pro-German, Mr. R. J. Thompson, has put it better than this. "German dominance," he says, "is a phenomenon of the great inscrutable infinite which, with the clanking juggernaut wheels of change and progress, advances towards freedom and light through death and pain and travail. The compensation to mankind must be salutary, and may be beyond anything that has occurred since the crucifixion." The type of mind which worships Juggernaut is, fortunately, not likely to be common to-day. Side by side with the flood of German literature which seeks by much repetition to hypnotise mankind into a belief in German superiority, as German themselves have been hypnotised, there runs an irresistible counter-propaganda—German actions, as exhibited in the long series of crimes and bestialities which is to-day causing nation after nation to throw off neutrality and enter the war to save humanity from "German dominance." Those who think that the Juggernaut wheels have already done their worst, and that there is no sin against mankind left for Germany to commit, may ponder an illuminating little sentence in the German *Kriegsbranch* (War Code) which runs "Prisoners may be killed except in case of pressing necessity." We need not labour the point. If you are superior to other men, it cannot matter what you do to them; it must be all right. Poison, murder, rape, are for their good, "salutary beyond anything that has occurred since the crucifixion."

These are some of the things to which the German addresses we have spoken of will remain as a witness, that men of a future day may read, and wonder at the one time madness of a whole people.

OUTPUT OF NEW SHIPS.

Alleged Delays in Supplies of Material.

In the House of Commons, on May 2, Sir Walter Runciman asked if the Shipping Controller is aware that cargo vessels now under repair in dry docks and other places on the Mersey and elsewhere are being kept back because plates cannot be supplied by the rolling mills, and that the reason given for the latter fact is that the mills are having to devote themselves to the production of material for new vessels rather than for vessels under repair, which can be set to work in a week or two, and in some cases a few days, and in many cases months must elapse before new vessels can be completed, and whether it is proposed to take any action in the matter.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money.—I am not aware that the facts are as stated. A special report has been obtained from the Mersey to the effect that delay in obtaining plates for ship repairs seldom occurs. Out of ten important firms reporting, six reported delay and four slight delay. Every endeavour is being made to accelerate repair work, and I would thank my right hon. friend if he would bring to my attention any special case in which improvement may be effected.

Replying to a similar question by Mr. Houston.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money said:—My right hon. friend the Shipping Controller is well aware of the number of ships in our ports requiring repairs, and a special organisation is being established to deal with the question with a view to giving priority to such cases as can be most quickly completed. I am advised that the delay in executing repairs is not caused by the building of new ships. I should be obliged if my hon. friend would bring to my attention any specific case in which it appears that any considerable delay has occurred from this or any other cause. The question of the supply of labour is also receiving urgent consideration.

Alleged Shipping Wastage.

Mr. O'Shea asked the Shipping Controller will any new British steamers be up to the end of March, still trading between ports of foreign countries, for instance, between North and South America; whether the

steamship Byron and the steamship Tennyson were so trading; whether these vessels are of a type unsuitable for general ocean-going work; whether they are still trading between the U.S. ports and Argentine ports; whether a number of steamers were in March and are still allowed to make intermediate calls at New York when bringing meat from the Argentine to Liverpool; whether they generally return in ballast from Liverpool to New York and then load general cargo at New York for the Argentine; by what authority these steamers were permitted to waste tonnage by wasting time on their homeward and outward voyages; whether the loss of time is about six weeks on each round voyage, whether all these steamers belong to a single British company, and whether other British lines engaged in the North and South Atlantic trade were compelled by Government regulation to discontinue this trade?

Sir Leo Chiozza Money.—There were at the end of March seven British vessels on the North and South American route. The answer to the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth parts of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the seventh part of the question, the vessels named were allotted to their present work under the authority of the Shipping Controller after the most careful consideration of the employment for which they were most suitable and useful in the national interest. The answer to the eighth part of the question is that the figure named is perhaps too high. The answer to the ninth part of the question is in the affirmative. I may add that the programme for all shipping lines is necessarily being supervised from day to day as the balance of considerations change. General policies as to diversion of tonnage cannot economically be brought into operation simultaneously for the ships.

Freights in Neutral Steamers.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, replying to Mr. O'Shea, said since January 1st, 1917, the average rate of freight paid to neutral steamers to carry grain from the Argentine to United Kingdom on a voyage basis was 13s 10d per ton, exclusive of war risk. Some neutral ships are employed on a time, and not on a ton basis, and the average cost per ton in these cases cannot be stated with exactitude. The neutral tonnage employed in the trade during the same period has been about 25 per cent. of the British tonnage so employed.

Increase of Shipping Production.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, replying to Mr. Pringle, said:—I regret to say that it is not thought desirable to give the total gross tonnage of ships completed in 1916. With regard to 1917, also it is not thought desirable to publish estimates, but I may say that the output is already very much greater than last year, and that, as I have already indicated, every part of the subject is being explored with a view to making a very great improvement.

Confidential Instructions to Ships Masters.

Mr. Holt asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he had been able to get any further consideration to the rule that the Admiralty confidential instructions would only be issued to those masters of British merchant ships whose parents were at the time of their sons' birth British subjects and whether he had been able to make any modification in the rule.

Sir Edward Carson.—This matter has been further considered, and it has been decided to set up a committee which shall consider cases in which reasons are advanced for special treatment.

Pirates and British Seamen.

Sir Edward Carson, replying to Sir Walter Runciman, said that the fact that a merchant ship was defensively armed made no difference to the status of the prisoners. The only difference was in their treatment by the enemy, as those members of the crew, taken prisoner were treated as prisoners of war, and not as civilians. Long range guns were being supplied as quickly as they could be obtained.

Neutrals and Enemy Submarines.

Mr. Houston asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he had reason to believe that the enemy raiders and submarines

COMBATING THE SUBMARINE.

U. S. Inventors and Scientists Busy.

Washington, May 8.—Some definite developments in the near future may be expected from the experiments of American inventors and scientists working on means to combat the submarine menace. This summary of the situation was obtained authoritatively to-day in connection with the visit to Washington of Mr. W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, and members of the special committee of the Board dealing with the subject.

Officials of the Navy Department most familiar with what is being done frankly stated to-day that the outlook was hopeful.

"They are getting down to brass tacks," was the way one official expressed it.

It was again said by Navy officials, however, that no intimation of plans that are being laid would be given out, nor the results for further experiments be announced, whether successful or not. It is upon the fact that all that is being done seems to be tending toward certain definite points, that the belief is based that a remedy for the submarine will be found at some not distant date.

which had destroyed, and were destroying, British, Allied, and neutral shipping had mostly found their way out from enemy ports through neutral territorial waters, and whether he had considered, in conjunction with the Foreign Office, the advisability of informing the neutral nations concerned that if they could not effectively preserve the strict neutrality of their territorial waters, it would be necessary for Great Britain and her Allies to take effective action.

Sir Edward Carson replied that this matter had been under consideration from time to time. The question of the right of belligerents in neutral waters was not one that could be dealt with in answer to a question.

Mr. Hogge asked if there was any evidence of any submarines having reached us through neutral waters.

Sir E. Carson.—There is certainly a suspicion.

Dangerous Sea Tracks.

Mr. Hope, on behalf of Mr. Houston, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether full and definite instructions were given by the Admiralty to the masters of all British vessels leaving or approaching our shores as to the track their vessels should keep, and whether large numbers of British vessels, strictly adhering to instructions, had been destroyed by enemy submarines.

Sir E. Carson said full and definite instructions were given by the Admiralty, and although vessels had been lost, it must not be assumed that the losses would not have been much heavier if these instructions had not been issued.

Mr. Hogge asked, further, whether vessels following Admiralty instructions had not been stopped by patrol boats and told that they should not have been on that course.

Sir E. Carson remarked that that was likely after instructions had been issued. Information was received that submarines were on that particular route, and they then tried to divert the traffic. All the available reserves of the Navy were employed in the patrol of the sea tracks.

Tightening the Blockade.

Commander Balfour asked whether the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs could state who was the expert who had been sent to Washington to explain our blockade methods, and whether he would ask for an American expert to help the Foreign Office to obtain an efficient blockade.

Lord Robert Cecil said a number of experts from several departments of the Ministry of Blockade had accompanied the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the United States. Arrangements for the most effective co-operation of the United States with the Allies in the prosecution of the war were proceeding satisfactorily.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

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Supply Suitable Provisions for your
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SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

CROPS RUINED IN EAST GERMANY.

A. Serious Situation.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that except for occasional violent hailstorms there has been no rain in East Germany for eight weeks. Hay is ruined and the position of the grain crops is most serious.

The drought is so bad in Bavaria that the Ministry of Agriculture has ordered the streams to be dammed in order to inundate the fields.

Hail and thunderstorms have devastated the whole area between Brieg and Ohlau, in Silesia.

DUTCH COAL-MINERS STRIKE.

London, June 22.

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf* says that 70,000 Dutch coal-miners are going on strike for a minimum wage, and an eight-hour day.

DISASTERS IN GERMANY.

Munition Works Explosion and Farm Fire.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the *Frankfurter* states that lightning exploded the munition works at Forde, in Westphalia.

The explosion destroyed the workshops, and two workers were killed and four injured.

Eleven farmsteads have been burned down at Groes Schoenbrunn, in Bavaria. Many cattle were incinerated.

THE TREACHEROUS HUN.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that German aeroplanes on the north front have dropped messages thanking the Russians for fraternisation, enabling the Germans to transfer troops to the Western front to support the resistance to the Anglo-French attack. The messages concluded "Now we have had enough we are going to fight and will fire on fraternisers."

RUSSIAN RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Petrograd-Moscow railway strike has ended, the Government granting an increase of wages.

INDEPENDENT FINNISH REPUBLIC FAVOURED.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Helsingfors says that the Finnish Social Democratic Congress has passed a resolution in favour of an Independent Finnish Republic.

EX-EMPEROR OF KOREA IN JAPAN.

London, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that the ex-Emperor of Korea has arrived on his first visit to Japan. He has received the highest honours.

TWO NEW V.C.'s.

London, June 22.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to

Lieut-Commander W. E. Sanders, of the Royal Naval Reserve, in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and consummate skill while commanding a ship in action. Also to

Lance-Corporal W. R. Parker, of the Royal Naval Division, for conspicuous bravery in the Dardenelles, while in charge of a battalion of stretcher-bearers who helped to remove the wounded under most heavy fire. Although he was very seriously wounded, he showed most conspicuous bravery for four consecutive days.

MAN POWER QUESTION.

Young Unmarried Miners Desires to be Taken.

London, June 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Edwards, Labour Member for Glamorgan, on behalf of public meetings of miners in South Wales, asked the Government to take the young unmarried miners for military service instead of the older married men.

He said that there were 200,000 unmarried miners under thirty-one years of age, of whom 117,000 were attested. They were overwhelmingly desirous to be taken. The Government should deal with the situation not through the Union officials, but with the men at the pit-heads.

SANITARY BOARD.

Questions by Mr. Alabaster and Mr. Bowley.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include the following:—

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

(i) How many sanitary conveniences are there in the Colony flushed with water from the mains which supply the population with drinking water?

(ii) In how many of such cases is the water so used measured by a water-meter?

(iii) Is filtered water used in any, and if so how many, of such cases?

(iv) In how many of such cases was the question of using potable water from the public mains discussed and considered when permission was given for the construction of the convenience?

(v) To what extent has the supply of potable water to the inhabitants of the Colony, or sections thereof, been restricted during the last twelve months?

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

"Referring to my question of 17th April, 1917, will the Head of the Sanitary Department take steps for the periodical scavenging of the following sandy beaches within his jurisdiction which are used by the public for bathing and recreation, in addition to the bathing beaches at North Point and Sulphur Channel:—Lai Chi Kok (2 beaches), Beach behind Duck Point, Sai Wan (2 beaches), 'Big Wave Bay'?"

Report of the Sub-Committee on the Offensive Trade limits in Victoria and Kowloon.

ATHLETICS IN HONAN.

Foreign Athletic Doctor to be Obtained.

The late inter-school athletic meeting (says the *N. C. Daily News* correspondent at Kaifeng-fu) which was so successfully carried out on the fine grounds of St. Andrew's School, has borne speedy fruit. Some of our young athletes were sent to Japan, under the auspices of the Department of Education, to attend the Far Eastern Olympiad in Tokyo. Mr. Kuoh Hai-feng, the local Commissioner of Education, has become so enthusiastic over the reports brought back, that a meeting of the heads of all the city schools was convened on a recent date. This meeting decided that Honan should officially become a member of the North China Athletic Association, and that an invitation should be extended to the Association to have the annual meeting in Kaifeng in 1918. It was also decided that, to keep up enthusiasm and to fit our students in approved ways, a foreign athletic director should be obtained for the city if possible.

Everything in our city seems to have settled down to ordinary modes of living, nor is there even a rumour stirring as to what is happening in the world of politics. I think our leaders must have known that this would be a very quiet up-beaval or they never could have led Honan away from its beaten conservative track.

The usual cornering and hoarding of silver and the depreciation of paper continue.

Mr. D. J. Mullen, who came to our postal service from Hankow but three months ago has been transferred to Tientsin, and Mr. M. B. Deodha, late of Simsbury, has arrived to be our Post-office manager.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Dividend and Date
sa. \$695	Banks.								
	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	150,000	\$125	all	845	Sept. 785	May 820	680	Int. Div. of £2.3 1/2 at ex 2/11 = \$20.54 Fin. & Bonus £2.13 1/2 at ex 2/11 = \$32.12 making £42.66 for 1916. Paid 26/2/17.
n. \$342 1/2	Marine Insurances.								
	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427 1/2	Sept. 340	Jan. 426	342 1/2	Final of \$7 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.
n. 1.150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	25	180	April 145	Jan. 180	150	Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/16
a. \$860	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug. 760	Jan. 1005	\$855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/4/17.
n. ex 73 1/2	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	380	Dec. 200	Jan. 300	190	Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
b. \$143	Fire Insurances.								
n. \$325	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug. 127 1/2	April 168	143	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept. 385	Jan. 420	325	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
sa. \$85	Shipping.								
	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec. 28 1/2	Mar. 137	80	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
n. \$17.50	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2	May 19	Dec. 24	17 1/2	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 12/2/17
a. \$103 1/2	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec. 62 1/2	Jan. 190	171	Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex 2/4 Paid 10/5/17, making 6% on Pref. & 50% for Defrd. a/c 1916.
a. \$40	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/2	June 75 1/2	Jan. 118 1/2	86 1/2	Interim of 2/- for 1916 (Coupon 27).
n. \$29 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct. 23	July 41	28	\$1.30 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
n. \$110 1/2	Refineries.								
b. \$29	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept. 80	Jan. 146	100	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.50	all			41	29	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/4/17.
b. 33 1/2	Mining.								
n. \$2.45	Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion, Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April 30 1/2	Dec. 36 1/2	26 1/2	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
n. 26 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec. 32 1/2	Mar. 42 1/2	26 1/2	1/- interim making 4/- for a/c 1916 paid 21/12/16
n. 35 1/2	Ural Caspian	786,666	£1	all	43 1/2	April 25 1/2	Jan. 38 1/2	29 1/2	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
a. \$75	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.								
	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct. 65	April 90	71	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
b. \$117 1/2	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct. 56	Mar. 135	78 1/2	Final Div. \$2 1/2 Bonus \$6.00 making \$11. for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
n. 1.92	Sh'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	£100	all	62 1/2	Sept. 49	July 93 1/2	59	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16
n. 1.73 1/2	Sh'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	£100	all	100	Dec. 10	April 93	73 1/2	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
a. \$59	Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb. 108	Dec. 118	97	\$3 for 1/2 year ending 31.12.16 Paid 17/2/17.
b. \$93	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan. 103	Dec. 105 1/2	91	Final Div. of \$3 1/2 making 47 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
a. \$6.30	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan. 6	July 7.10	6.20	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
n. \$33	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44	Jan. 40	Sept. 38	33	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
sa. 1.80	Shanghai Lands	7,100	£50	all	57	Mar. 107	Dec. 107	80	Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.
n. \$75	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	15,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar. 77	Dec. 90	69	Final Div. of \$3.25 making \$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
a. \$99	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec. 99	Jan. 103	93	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16
n. \$157 1/2	Cotton Mills.								
b. 1.140	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	180	July 117	Jan. 167	150	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15
n. 1.70	Kung Yik	75,000	£10	all	163	July 11	Feb. 163	113	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14
n. 1.123	Laou Kung Mow	8,000	£100	all	90 1/2	Sept. 72	Jan. 81	63	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
b. 1.50	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	100	May 77	Jan. 125	81	17 1/2 a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
n. \$7	Miscellaneous.								
n. \$4.50	China Forno Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Apr. 12	May 10.35	7.00	60 cents for 1916
b. \$7.70	China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan. 10.15	Oct. 10.10	7.70	5% for year ending 28.2.06
n. \$23	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$10	all	35	Jan. 29	Dec. 41	23	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
n. \$7.60	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	£7.50	all	11.20	Oct. 5.20	Jan. 12.10	7.60	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.
b. \$48	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct. 36 1/2	Feb. 55	43	80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
n. \$151	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	5,500	\$25	all	190	Dec. 183	Oct. 190	151	\$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
n. \$27	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec. 25	Jan. 41	27	Fin. Div. \$3 making \$11. for year 1916. 29/3/17.
b. \$6.40	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	£5	all	6	Oct. 5	Apr. 7.50	5 1/2	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$3 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
n. \$9.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar. 9.30	June 10.25	9.10	Int. Div. 7% at 2/11 = 16.7 Fin. 23 1/2 2/4 = 48. making 64.7 cts. for 1916. Paid 25/4/17.
n. cts. 50	Do (New)	10,000	\$10	all	1.60	Mar. 30 cts.	Aug. 1.00	60 cts.	Tls. 1 for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
b. \$3.40	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan. 3	June 3.80	3.40	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17
n. \$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan. 16	Dec. 17	13	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16
b. \$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar. 6.50	Oct. 7.70	6	\$1.25, per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
a. \$6.50	William Powell, Limited	31,000	\$7	all	6.50	Aug. 6	Dec. 7 1/2	5 1/2	70 cts. for 1916 Paid 29/5/17
n. \$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		29	28	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
n. \$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,800	\$10	all			10	9 1/2	\$2 for 1916

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker,

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 22, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 22nd of June, 1917, state:—

In the interval since our last report the local market has remained quiet, and very few transactions are recorded. Exchange has steadily advanced, and the high rate now ruling is having an unfavourable effect on the market.

In the North the political situation is still an unsolved problem, and business is more or less at a standstill in consequence.

An easier tendency is prevalent in the Singapore market. Plantation rubber comes through at 2/9 1/2, dull.

BANKS.—No business is reported under this heading. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are somewhat weaker on account of the high exchange, shares being on offer at \$895.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—With the exception of a sale of Hongkong Fire at \$325, there is nothing to report. Cantons at \$342 1/2, North Chinas at Tls. 150, Yangtzees at \$190 (Exch: 73) are all nominal. There are buyers of China Fires at \$143, and Unions are offered at \$860. Hongkong Fires are nominal at \$320.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have again changed hands at \$86 and \$85, both for cash and for the Settlement. Deferred Indos after sales at \$107 have been forced down during the week to \$104, and at the close have sellers at \$103 1/2. Shells have further improved locally to \$118 1/2, at which rate business has been done. Steam boats have been placed again at \$17 1/2. Star Ferries after sales at 29 1/2 are nominal at this rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been a dull market, and have been sold down to \$100. Malabons after sales at \$30 have buyers at \$29.

OILS & MINING.—Kailans are still wanted at 33/6, but no shares are forthcoming. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 151, but all other stocks in this section are nominal, viz: Rumba at \$2.45, Tronchs at 20/8 and Ursals at 35/.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have had a drop of three points during the week, but close firm again with buyers offering \$117 1/2. Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$75, and Shanghai Docks have improved slightly to Tls. 92 1/2, at which rate business has been done.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Once again this section has been practically neglected. Humphreys' Estates have been done at \$6.30, and there have been small sales of Hongkong Lands at \$93 and Hotels at \$98. Central Estates are on offer at \$99, and Kowloon Lands are nominal at \$33, as also are West Points at \$75.

COTTON MILLS.—Shanghai Cottons have been placed at Tls. 123, and Kungyiks at Tls. 147 1/2. The market closes easier with sellers of Ewos at Tls. 157 and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 123. Yangtzees have buyers at the reduced rate of Tls. 5 1/2, whilst Kungyiks could probably be placed at Tls. 14.40.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$7.70 and \$7.60, and have sellers at the latter rate. China Providents are still in demand at \$7.70. Daily Farnas are wanted again at \$23 and Ropes, after sales at \$27, could be placed at this rate. Hongkong Trams after sales at \$8.50 have buyers at \$8.40. Electricians are in demand at \$48. China Lights are wanted at \$4.50 and Watsons at \$6. Peak Tramways at \$9.10, China Borneos at \$7, Union Waterboats at \$13 and Hongkong Ice at \$15 1/2 are all nominal. Powells have sellers at \$6.50.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—23rd June (Thursday), 27th July (Friday), 29th August (Wednesday), and 27th September (Thursday).

EXCHANGE.—The Bank's 3 d/a buying rate on Shanghai is 66. The T. T. on London to-day is 2/6 1/2, and on Singapore 106 1/2.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

WHITE ROSE.

\$5.40 per case ex store.

COMET.

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central

KWONG YUEN

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.			
1.00 A.M. to 1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.
5.00 A.M. to 5.30 A.M.	5.30 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 6.30 A.M.	6.30 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.
9.00 A.M. to 9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.
1.00 P.M. to 1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.
9.00 P.M. to 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2990. HONGKONG.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 22nd June, 1917.

SELLING.		4 m/s. Marks		Nom.	
T/T	2/6 1/2	4 m/s. France	3.56 1/2	6 m/s. France	3.61 1/2
Demand	2/6 3/16	Demand, Germany	—	Demand, New York	59 1/2
30 d/a	2/6 5/16	T/T Bombay	—	Demand, Bombay	Nom.
60 d/a	2/6 7/16	T/T Calcutta	—	Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
4 m/s.	2/6 1/2	T/T Singapore	105 1/2	Demand, Manila	119 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	T/T Japan	116 1/2	Demand, Singapore	105 1/2
T/T India	Nom.	T/T San Francisco	59 1/2	On Haiphong	4% prem.
Demand, India	Nom.	co. & New York	59 1/2	On Saigon	3 1/2% prem.
T/T Java	143 1/2	T/T Marks	Nom.	On Bangkok	6 1/2%
T/T Paris	3.4 1/2	T/T France	3.4 1/2	Sovereign	7.90 Nom.
Demand, Paris	3.44	Demand, Paris	3.44	Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
				Bar Silver, per oz.	39 1/2%

BUYING.		SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/7	DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
4 m/s. D/P	2/7 1/2	Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 4 1/2 dis.	
6 m/s. L/C	2/7 1/2	Chinese... 10 " 4 1/2 dis.	
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	2 1/4	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.	
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York	61	Hongkong 10 " "	

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$5,500,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,010,000

U.S. \$7,510,000

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KANSAI, KOREA, MANILA, MEDAN, NAGASAKI, Peking, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer to its customers the services of that institution in all parts of the world.

P. BANIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA, MONTREAL, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTIAGO, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

